

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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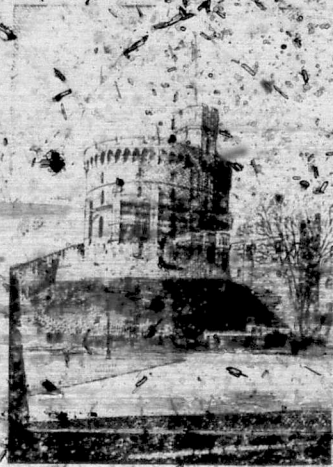
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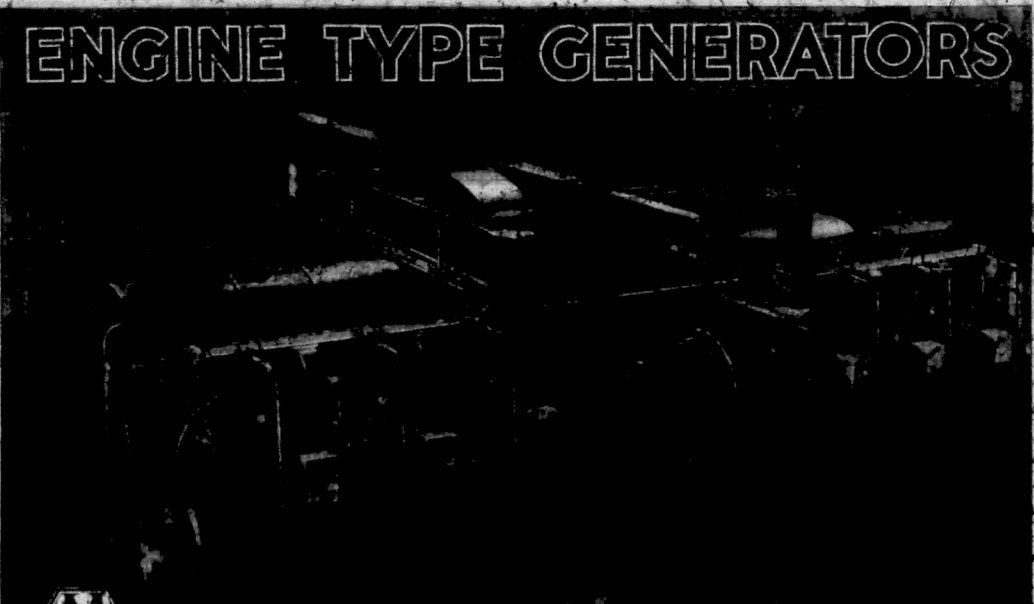


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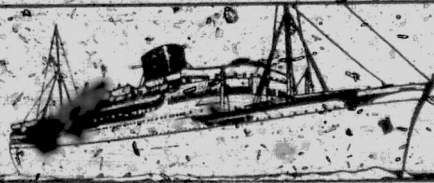
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in the House of Lords recently that the minds of members of the Government "are working along the line of the grouping of Colonies," and added: "the mere fact of the appointment of a Resident Minister to deal with all West African Colonies, the fact of the establishment of the Government Conference in East Africa and the appointment of a Development Officer and a Joint Planning Officer for West Africa as a whole show that we certainly are not tending towards a break-up, but that the tendency is all the other way." Why, then, does the Imperial Government allow year after year to pass without some statement of policy in this matter in reply to the requests from the Colonies and from such Empire leaders as General Smuts, Sir Godfrey Huggins and Lord Hailey? The Conference of East African Governors was established many years before the outbreak of this war, and that it should now be cited as one proof of the good intentions of the Colonial Office is certainly not encouraging either in point of time or of standards of efficiency. If instead of mentioning the establishment of the Conference the Under-Secretary of State had referred to the recent appointment as its Chief Secretary of Sir Charles Lockhart, who is also Chairman

of the East African Production and Supply Council, East Africans might have considered his remark a little more hopeful.

One thing should be plainly stated: that if the Government Conference does not prove unceasingly to be something entirely different from what it has been throughout the greater part of its existence, it will not be regarded by East Africans as a catalyst for co-operation. Africans, as indifferent testimony to Whitehall's eagerness for the grouping of Colonial Dependencies, it has been notable chiefly as an organ of obstruction, indecision and postponement, whereas it should have been a catalyst for co-operation, co-ordination and cohesion. The Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory have, of course, been driven during the war to unite, though unhappily, to abandon the jealousy, suspicion and parochialism which have so often hindered the dispatch of public business, but the improvement has been the work, not of the Government Conference, as it is commonly understood, so much as of the inter-territorial committees specially created to deal with war-time problems.

Even then there has been so much waste of time and effort, so much redundancy, and so

little method that the Joint East African Board, the most influential of East African public bodies, has recently drawn to decision a memorandum submitted to the Colonial Office that the administrative structure in East Africa is "an obsolete system of unco-ordinated effort and overlapping." That conclusion of sensible men who have the interests of the continent at heart is a landmark. Under such a system of dependence upon information supplied by officials, if the Conference is at long last given a mandate from the Imperial Government requires

the utmost inter-territorial co-operation, and will no longer tolerate schism and stagnation. We have no doubt, do a great deal to prepare the way for that closer union which is inevitable and urgent. Its new chief executive officer has real achievements to his credit on the economic side, and it is sincerely to be hoped that he will be given every opportunity for equal success in the wider spheres, which are now his responsibility. The problems facing East Africa are too grave for a timid policy with a minimum of co-operation, and the prospect of continuance of a system which has no apologists among non-official leaders.

The War

East African Pioneers in the Middle East

Excellent Service of Many Kinds under Danger and Difficulty

AFRICANS served with us troops and carriers in the East and West African campaigns of the last war, but were otherwise little used. One of the reasons, though as native labour contingents from South Africa was for a while in France, was that they have been transported in great numbers from all parts of Africa for service in the Middle East. In 1941 the primary task was to build roads and airfields, and to build aerodromes and airfields, and to do the things which must be done when there is no machinery to do it. So it was decided to raise companies of men from Australian Pioneer Corps in East Africa, West Africa and the High Commission Territories of Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland.

This was a great undertaking, for in East and West Africa the King's African Rifles and the Royal West African Frontier Force were expanding at a high speed and were absorbing all trained men and reservists. In coping with the best warrens of German raw material. In East Africa, while considerable numbers were drawn for the A.A.P.C. from among the Baganda, the Kamba and the many tribes of Tanganyika which supply most of the man-power for the King's African Rifles, other sources included the Force and Force of northern Uganda, who had no previous knowledge of European military ways; indeed, they had very little knowledge of Europeans at all.

Service with the Eighth Army. Officers and N.C.Os. of the Pioneer Corps were sent from England, and with sufficient resources as were available, the work began. The companies were organized in 12 working sections of 20 men each and a company headquarters. Each section was under an assistant sergeant, and each company was commanded by a major, who had under him a captain, two subalterns and four British other ranks—a C.S.M., a C.O., S., and two sergeants. After the minimum time necessary for documentation, equipping and instruction in the movements of foot and light drill, the companies were dispatched to Egypt for active duty. The first companies from East Africa and the High Commission Territories arrived in October and November, 1941. Thereafter they continued to follow in a steady stream until the end of 1943.

The East Africans were sent to the Western Desert for service with the Eighth Army or were detailed to help run important base installations in Egypt. Those with the Eighth Army were engaged in various service, handling petrol, ammunition and supplies, making roads, or unloading ships in Tobruk. The men from

the High Commission Territories, not being from tropical Africa, were sent to Palestine and Syria as being more likely to be able to stand the cold from the Syrian snows.

They took a most important part in the building of the strategic railway line along the coast from Haifa to Tripoli, the different sections of which were under the direction of the Australian and South African Engineers. They were engaged on road and aerodrome building, guard duties, and the handling of supplies. In their own mountains the Bechuanas have snow every year, but they found it hard to endure when for three or four months on end the snow continued to lie two or three feet deep on the ground, and they had to go out and work, or, worse still, stand sentry in the frozen watches of the night, instead of sitting huddled over fires in their huts, as is their custom at home in such weather. How much harder it must have been for the Bechuanas and Swazis who had never known snow before. The whole of that first winter the men lived in tents, aided by liberal issues of warm clothes, good food and the care of their officers, they came through with more than a good work record and a low sick rate.

Retreat from El Alamein

During the great retreat to El Alamein in June 1942, the East Africans who were in the desert conducted themselves with coolness and discipline, and were instrumental in the safe removal of quantities of important supplies. At Abu Hagag Station one company, under special conditions under heavy dive-bombing, despite casualties, finished the coaling of two engines necessary for the movement of the last trains. A number of prisoners were lost by one company, but this was an exception; most of them arrived back intact, were retrained, and later sent to Palestine for a rest.

The first West African companies arrived in Egypt in April 1943, having been delayed for months by lack of shipping. They took their share in the work at base installations, the building of aerodromes for the bombing of Italy and the Balkans, and in relieving East African and High Commission Territories companies which were required for new duties. Though originally the Middle East demands for African troops had been for pioneer duties only, it was quite early determined to use their abilities in other, and often more skilled occupations, and so some size European troop. If the project were a success, there would also be a considerable saving in shipping space, since troops from East Africa and the High Commission Territories had to be sent to the Middle East and Durban respectively, and then sent back to the United Kingdom via the Cape.

The East Africans were selected to relieve United Kingdom infantry battalions engaged on garrison duties, chief of which

was the guarding of valuable installations and supplies—no light task in the Middle East, where poverty, if no other consideration, prevents theft from being regarded as anything but a venial offence among the vast sections of the population. The East Africans, by their firm and uncompromising obedience to orders, soon terrified the most determined thieves. Losses of Army property fell, and requests were soon coming in for East Africans as guards for trains carrying valuable stores (from which pilfering was high). Two other jobs at which the East Africans proved efficient were mine-laying at a Middle East factory and the serving of trucks, tasks in which they took special pride, for they took pleasure in doing them; they were approaching more and more the area of every East African soldier—the private of a regular army.

They also carried out some more important duties, such as the maintenance of the Dilution Scheme for the partial replacement of United Kingdom man-power by other troops, as is known, is worked by putting such units, known as dilutees, into every job in United Kingdom units for which they show themselves capable and suitable, but retaining the original U.K. personnel in the more skilled posts which are beyond the grasp of dilutees. Thus the percentage of dilutees varies according to the nature of the employment. In heavy anti-aircraft batteries it is possible to dilute with Bechuana personnel, and during a German air raid a Bechuana company trained as fire-bombers struck splendidly in their duties although ammunition barges were burning and likely to blow up and kill them—as, indeed, happened in some cases.

Specialist Units

Units of four arms which were sent from East Africa included several general transport companies of the East African Army Service Corps, a depot operating in the East African Army Engineers, and members of the East African Army Medical Corps. All gave good service, the East African general transport companies in particular maintaining a high standard during long months under trying conditions in the desert.

In East African units all British officers and N.C.O.s must acquire at least an elementary knowledge of Swahili (although the orders are given in English), and in the Middle East the specialisation of East African units, and the way in which the East African units, which meant that the men were unable to communicate satisfactorily with British troops, other than their own officers and N.C.O.s.

Few members of the A.A.P.C. and the desert of Egypt and Libya to their taste. Is it surprising that Luo and Baganda from the rainfall of Lake Victoria regard the bare, waterless desert as unattractive? They therefore needed more training than British troops in the care of water and desert ways of living. The rate of sickness among African troops of all types was, however, always most satisfactorily low.

An appetizing and nutritious diet was built up on the basis of meale meal porridge, the main food of most East African tribes, the Banito, Bechuana and Swazi bananas, which are almost equally important to such peoples as the Luo and yams, the favourite of the West Africans. The main meal was meat and vegetable stew, eaten with bread or meale meal. Oranges were a very popular addition. When it was impossible to obtain yams and mangoes, the men cheerfully accepted substitutes, such as rice and in emergencies whole units fed on the complete European diet.

Regular battalions of the King's African Rifles estimated that it took a year to train a recruit to a good soldier. The difficulties involved in training and disciplining the A.A.P.C. with no cadre of N.C.O.s or proper instructors, and a proportion of one European to 40 Africans, many of whom could not understand their officers except through interpreters, may be guessed. Moreover, the basic period of training, except with the West Africans, rarely amounted to more than two months. Thus for the first year the happiness and efficiency of a unit depended almost entirely on the loyalty of the men and the tact and personality of their officers.

Initial Difficulties Quickly Solved

It is normal for most Africans to appear en masse before their chiefs when seeking help in time of trouble or redress of wrongs. In the early days, therefore, there were a number of incidents which, though conducted with utmost good order and intention, clearly contravened the strict letter of military law. But the men soon learnt what was permitted, and being men of routine and custom, quickly settled down to the new regime. Small difficulties, however, frequently occurred, as when an African sentry, charged with leaving his post, excused himself on the ground that he had had to go away to attend to nature, and firmly insisted on the absolute necessity of quitting his post to do so. "For," he said, "this is my place, were I at home I would always go a decent distance away for such a purpose."

As the East African companies were not formed exclusively from individual tribes, but comprised representatives from perhaps as many as 20 different tribes, the appointment of tribal chiefs as regimental sergeant-major, as was successfully done with those from the High Commission Territories, could have no value. But twice small parties of important

chiefs came up from East Africa and toured the whole Middle East theatre of operations, visiting their men, bringing the latest news from home, and taking back many messages with them.

Rates of pay were fixed after consideration of the various standards and cost of living in the different territories. The basic rates are: High Commission Territories, £6.00 per day, plus 9d. per day dependent's allowance, where justified; East Africa, £5.00 per month, plus 2s. per month expatriation allowance; West Africa, £5.00 per day, plus 6d. per day separation allowance payable at home, provided the soldier himself makes a voluntary allotment of 2s. per day.

There is provision for gratuities for tradesmen's rates of pay, and additional pay for classified grades of private in the case of East and West Africans. There is also provision for allowances for dependants in the High Commission Territories. Provision is also made in the case of H.C.T. troops to deduct 10p. per day (save 9d. from the daily 1s. 6d. until after the end of the war) so that a man may receive on dismissal the same amount. There are also facilities for men to send money home through official channels.

A.T.I. Branch at G.H.Q. M.P.F. has been specially set up to give expert advice on all matters regarding the handling, morale and welfare of African troops.

Africans soon sorely miss the society of their womenfolk, and since there are no women or girls of their own race serving in the Middle East, their presence could in some ways alleviate their lot, the African soldier's morale being high at all times, even off duty. Thus the life of the African soldier is particularly hard, and the need of welfare attention is correspondingly great.

Most Africans like football, and as it can be played at a moment's notice with the minimum of equipment on any piece of more or less smooth sand, it is, except in the hottest weather, the great standby of all units, and the provision of footballs is a first priority. Africans can, of course, amuse themselves for a long time by simply sitting and talking and playing their own original games, and such amusements, together with singing and their national dances and hand playing, have everywhere been encouraged.

As most of the men are Christians, and many devout ones, a leave camp was opened in the Spring of 1943 at Jerusalem, so that they could visit the holy place. African soldiers, specially trained as guides to conduct them. There has been a great demand to spend leave in Jerusalem, where several other African leave camps, the next in popularity being that at Cairo.

Use of Clubs and Canteens

Though African soldiers have the right to use all clubs and canteens open to British other ranks, special African clubs have been opened for them in Cairo, Ismailia, Port Said, Haifa and Beirut, where they may rest and meet their friends from other units.

Regular facilities for elementary education are organized. Responsibility was at first entirely that of each unit, but now it rests with two special Education Officers at G.H.Q., under whose supervision a trained African instructor works with each unit. In one unit the announcement that an instructor would be available during off-duty hours to help such men as wished to learn to read and write was greeted with cheers, and thereafter men who had spent a long night working on the docks might be rising an hour early from sleep in order to spend this precious time laboriously spelling out the alphabet.

Africans, like British troops, always receive mail from home with delight, and full use is made of the air letter card service.

European padres—and, in the case of East Africa, many madan religious teachers—have come from the men's own territories and are continuously on tour visiting all units, however remote, with them work numbers of trained African padres and catechists. The work of these padres, European and African, has, in the opinion of the War Office, been vital for the maintenance of morale.

The attitude of the British soldier to African soldiers is usually one of kindly curiosity, friendliness and the hope of seeing some change of mode of behaviour. Firmly in the mind of many men is the belief that Africans are fierce, naked savages addicted to cannibalism, magic and strange gods whom they worship in wild and frenzied dances. The reality that he sees before him, distinguishable in dress from his own comrades only by the bush hat, is disappointing in its lack of pig-stickeriness both of appearance and behaviour. For his part the African looks up to the British soldier with respect, so long as the latter does nothing to forfeit it, and relations between them are and have been excellent.

In the Middle East and Mediterranean theatres, then, African troops give excellent service and thereby release an almost equivalent number of British and Indian troops for duty elsewhere, where they became available when shipping was very short, and so, owing to their comparative nearness to the Middle East, made possible a great and precious saving.

The Middle East is, of course, not the only theatre of operations for African troops; they are serving in East Africa, Madagascar, Ceylon, Burma and West Africa. Moreover, in all these territories Africans are engaged in the important work of producing essential foods and raw materials.

Rhodesian Typhoon Squadron Engaged in Battle of Caen

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN SQUADRON OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE is now equipped with rocket-firing Typhoons. Since 1945, this squadron has attacked nearly 100 targets in France. Varying from enemy tanks to Luftwaffe gun emplacements, it has taken up positions in the air and on the ground. One day the squadron annihilated a German tank division and destroyed the fuel tank of a Messerschmitt which silenced the guns. The squadron, which is commanded by Squadron Leader J. H. Collins, D.F.C., is now based on Tyne, and no Rhodesians among its personnel, though about one-third of its pilots hail from the Dominion, and one of the flight commanders is from Ontario.

Wing Commander Charles Green, D.F.C., of Salisbury, Rhodesia, led a recent rocket-firing Typhoon attack on a concentration of German armour south of Caen. Army inspection later revealed that 12 of 21 tanks destroyed from a total of 200 were destroyed by the rockets and cannon fire of the Typhoons.

Squadron Leader J. W. ("Johnny") Platts, D.F.C., of Northern Rhodesia, shot down another Messerschmitt in a recent head-on attack over the West Kentish.

The oldest man in the squadron wears R.A.F. cap and tie. He is a bona fide sportsman at the Headquarters of the Rhodesian Air Training Group, Salisbury. He is Sergeant Major Pat Clancy, who was 82 on August 11, 1945, when he was the oldest member of the Commonwealth Forces in the British Army in the West Indies. He spent the last year of the South African War and the last year of the Boer War in the D.C.A. and M.M.S. He wears 11 medals.

Rhodesians in Italy

A Rhodesian brigade, comprising the Sixth South African Armoured Division in Italy, was the Post Office in this Colony before the war, and a Rhodesian was a clerk in our consulates, after brilliant service overseas, one of our largest shipping concerns," said Sir Lucas Guest, Minister of Internal Affairs, recently. He added that 1,000 Southern Rhodesian women were serving in the Forces, thus releasing a large number of men for service.

British Guardsmen in Italy have adopted the gold-green kangaroo flash of South Africa as part of their insignia in honour of the Sixth South African Armoured Division (which includes many Rhodesians and some Africans), with whom the Guards have fought in the pursuit of the Germans since the breaking of the Cassino front.

Colonel Deneys Reitz, Union High Commissioner in London, who served in East Africa during the last war, has visited the 6th South African Armoured Division on the Florence front.

An increasing number of Rhodesians is joining the Royal Navy. At the annual meeting of the Salisbury Branch of the Navy League last week, the Chairman, Mr. C. H. V. Baskerville, said that 31 Rhodesians had joined the Navy through that branch, 30 of them during the past year. He had also 11 enquiries from prospective recruits anxious to join the Navy. Since the outbreak of war the Salisbury Branch has raised £52,400 for the Royal and Merchant Navy Funds, and 2,816 woollen garments have been knitted by Rhodesian women and sent to the Navy League Seafarers Comforts Supply Depot in London. Mr. Baskerville also announced that Salisbury Sea Cadets, consisting of one officer and 30 ratings, are now an integral part of the Colony's Defence Force. They do boat drill and sailing practice on the Mazoe Dam, about 30 miles from Salisbury.

Major-General (temporary Lieut.-General) W. J. Slim, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Commander of the 14th Army, who has been gazetted lieutenant-general, commanded a brigade of the 5th Indian Division in Africa, where he was wounded. Later he commanded an Indian Division in Iraq and was afterwards appointed commander in Burma.

Brigadier-General Leary, of the 14th American Army Air Force, and Lieutenant-General Harold Barton, of the 14th American Army Air Force, flew from Italy to East Africa for a visit.

General Giuseppe Valle, who commanded the Italian Air Force during the attack on Ethiopia, when mustard gas was used, has been arrested in Italy. He was at one time Mussolini's Under-Secretary for Air.

Lieutenant Colonel Herbert Brown, of Dar es Salaam, has been serving as a Judge Advocate since the outbreak of war, is now attached to the legal side of Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force. He was recently promoted from major to major.

Casualties

Captain Hugh Everard Dwyer, D.F.C., The Buffs, Guards, who is reported to have been killed in action this month, was the younger son of the late Captain Kepelm Dormer and of Mrs. Dormer, of 11 Cranmer Court, Chelsea, and Doondu, Kiambu, Kenya.

Cpl. Leo James Rogers has been killed in a flying accident near Bulawayo.

Mr. E. W. Berkeley, of the staff of the Union-Castle Line, is now, locally presumed to, have lost his life in a flying accident while serving in the Royal Navy. He went from 1945 to 1947 in South and East Africa under the staff interchange scheme of the company which he had joined in 1927.

Captain John Symes, S.A.S. Rhodesia, who is reported missing from operations in Europe, is the son of Sir George Stewart Symes, Governor of Tanganyika from 1931 to 1933, and Lady Symes.

Flight Engineer Corbett Drewe, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Drewe, of Nairobi, is reported missing. He was in Kenya and educated at Nakuru School. Sergeant Pilot John Hands, now serving in Tunis, who obtained his wings in Southern Rhodesia, is reported missing following flying operations over Italy.

A film has been made of the first performance of the latest African Entertainment Unit to be formed in East Africa, and which will shortly leave to entertain African troops in the Middle East. The entertainment unit already sent on tour has proved extremely popular, and it is hoped to show the film to all African army units in East Africa, Ceylon and the Middle East who cannot see the performers in person. The variety show included an African version of the Indian rope trick, an African orchestra, a conjurer and many topical sketches. Tribesmen from Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika are in the new unit, which is self-contained. Even cooking and dress are part of the staff. Captain G. H. Hyslop, who is in charge of the unit, was previously a member of the Church Missionary Society.

Already more than 240,000 Christmas food parcels for prisoners of war are being packed in Kenya. £500 has been sent from Tanganyika to the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in Ceylon, for the provision of amenities for troops from the Territory.

An Asian Welfare Institute has been built in Nairobi at a cost of about £1,100 on a plot granted by the Government of Kenya. The Institute, which is the gift of the local Indian community to Asian troops, is to be run by N.A.A.F.I. It possesses a hall, a canteen, a dining room, a library and reading room, which can be converted into a first-class stage.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Reform of the Colonial Service

Promotions Boards Proposed

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

The author of the article "I was a Colonial Civil Servant" reproduced in your issue of August 17th, has criticisms, for which there is undoubtedly some ground, but which I have not space to discuss fully. I have, however, been directed to reply to the points raised by you and the Chief Secretary of a Colony in the Secretariat. As one who served for many years in Tanganyika, perhaps I may be allowed to offer some remarks on the article.

In my experience seniority was by no means the sole factor in assessing claims to promotion, and if it be in that undue importance is now attached to it, the effect on the Service will be disheartening.

The Service is quick to recognize and appreciate real merit as opposed to "blue-eyedness" and to welcome its accelerated promotion. I wish, on the other hand, to express my suspicions of the "blue-eyed boy" who achieves a reputation which has no stable foundation.

In making promotions one has to steer between the Scylla of seniority and the Charybdis of selecting younger men. The compromise has yet to be fully tested.

Recommendations for promotion are made by the Governor and Government Council and so, being human, they have likes and dislikes, and they cannot know all their owners intimately. They consult, of course, with their Chief Secretary and probably others, but the measure of their recommendation and the reasons for it are not known to the Service. It is most desirable that promotion should command the general support of the Service, whose composite judgment in these matters is remarkably sound.

To that end I had come to the conclusion shortly before my retirement that recommendations for promotion could best be dealt with by a Promotions Board consisting of men with personal knowledge of likely candidates, which would review the claims of all in the running, and, while seeing that no case was passed over without good cause, would not lay too much emphasis on seniority, and would, on the other hand, discountenance favoritism, prejudice and self-advertisement. They would not always be right, but the fact that promotions were made on their advice and not at the almost sole discretion of a Governor playing for safety or swayed by prejudice, would carry weight with the Service. I feel sure that the time for setting up a committee of this kind is long overdue.

As to the concentration of authority in the Secretariat, this varies according to the willingness of the Governor and the Chief Secretary to delegate responsibility, a willingness largely determined by training and experience. Most Governors under whom I served were anxious to decentralize, but I am aware of others whose service had been mainly in small Colonies, who were constitutionally unable to do so. Before the war the Chief Secretary in a Colony of any size was grossly overworked, and if public business in the post-war era is to be dispatched without interminable delays, the machinery must be overhauled and the bottleneck brought to the Governor's window, but since no Chief Secretary likes to admit himself beaten by the order which falls upon him, reform must, as your correspondent has suggested, come from without.

The article raises other points with which I should like to deal, but space forbids. While agreeing with many of the author's strictures, I would, however, remind him that they cover a period in which war problems occupied the attention of a depleted staff who have been without proper leave for a number of years. This, no doubt, accounts to some extent for the lack of

vitality and the spirit of unadventurous routine of which he complains.

I would conclude by differing from his view that so little has been done since Tanganyika came under British rule. No one will pretend that more could not and should not have been done, and that lack of money and the mandated status have retarded development. The remarkable thing to those who knew the country as it was at the end of the last war is that so much has been done almost entirely out of its own resources.

Yours faithfully,

Red House Farm, Chief Administrative Secretary,
Elmfield, Surrey, (Colonial Office, London)

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Cordiality in Public Affairs

Your leading article on "Cordiality in Public Affairs" expressed great truths in an admirable manner.

Too Little Too Late

Your application of the term "too little too late" to the war effort in Kenya has been very apt.

A Rhodesian Proposal

Your satirical leading article on the demand of 15 Members of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament that all Press references to implicated officers should bear the name of the writer ought to kill the proposal. I did not know what a thesaurist was until the dictionary had served its purpose and corroborated your apt choice of the word.

Thirteen Threnodists

I wonder how many of your readers, a cultured public though it be, had to turn to the dictionary in reading your long and well-argued leader which in its penultimate line dealt with the thirteen Threnodists. I am sure that hardly a word was gone in vain in trying to explain, or checking with other authorities, the fully justified use of a term which I do not recall ever having heard of read. It seems to me to have rounded off the editorial admirably.

Cyprus Suggests a Lesson

By chance, I received by the same post an issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA criticizing the Governments in East Africa for their failure to take reasonable advantage of the funds available under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, and a statement issued by the Government of Cyprus. The comparison between the two cases is very striking, especially bearing in mind the relative sizes and populations. Cyprus is to receive a new grant of no less than £125,600 to provide irrigation works in 127 different villages, and is engaged on a comprehensive long-term plan of development and reconstruction under a specially appointed Commission for Rural Development, so that the scheme can be put into operation immediately the war is over. It is also interesting to note that Cyprus is manufacturing under Government auspices cloth from imported cotton yarn, machine-belted (from old tires), agricultural implements, nails, shoes, violet and shaving soap, and that pottery will soon be produced. Another point is that the Government of Cyprus is to issue Premium Bonds totalling £500,000, with substantial prizes by drawings at three-monthly intervals. Surely there are lessons here for East Africa.

Kenya's New Director of Education

As long ago as June 20 EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA announced that Mr. R. S. Foster, former Director of Education in East Africa, and for the past year Assistant Education Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, would be the next Director of Education in Kenya. An announcement to that effect was made by the Colonial Office a few days ago.

Mr. R. R. Staples's New Appointment

The Southern Rhodesian Government has appointed an ecologist to take charge of pasture research work in the Colony. On the conclusion of his present survey he will report the lines on which he considers that pastures and pasture research should be developed. The new ecologist is Mr. Raymond Brock, who has been previously engaged on soil conservation and pasture work in Tanganyika, and afterwards appointed consultant to the United Kingdom High Commissioner in South Africa on conditions in the Protectorates.

Fashioning a Policy for Kenya

Back to Lord Lugard's Proposal

IN LAST SUNDAY'S "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C. Mrs. Elspeth Huxley interviewed Mr. J. Coudrey, a European elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, who said that he had had discussions at the Colonial Office, the Ministry of Supply and with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Christopher Channon, of the Colonial East African Bureau. He had, he stated, found everyone very approachable and ready to listen to the colonist's point of view, though the Africans made no secret of their distrust of the settlers in Kenya.

"Our publicity, or rather lack of publicity, has been appalling," said Mr. Coudrey. "In the absence of one source or another to present matters in their true light, the public has been misled by distorted and absolutely false ideas which have gained currency."

"I couldn't agree more," said Mrs. Huxley. "But if you try to erect them you come down to one central question: What is the policy of the colonists in Kenya? So far as I know they have not come out with any clear-cut political programme or statement of aims for years—really since Delamere's time."

"In those days they had self-government as an objective. It has been pointed out *ad nauseum* here and I think quite correctly—that self-government for the Europeans in Kenya would really mean the government of three and a half million people by about 28,000 European settlers and traders, a grantee that Southern Rhodesia did get something like that. Though the proportion of white to black was not quite so low—I think we must admit that this is an impossible political aim under modern conditions. Do you agree?"

"Yes, I do. When Kenya does finally get self-government, it will be on the basis of all the races operating, not on the basis of one small section of the community controlling the whole of the country politically."

"That's a very important statement, coming from a European elected member. But do you think the majority of colonists in Kenya would agree?"

Towards Co-operation of All Races

"I can't speak officially for the selected members or for the colonists as a whole. I can only give my own views. To begin with, I don't think that any one person in Kenya—certainly not any considerable number—believe that self-government in the Delamere sense is today a practical objective."

"The political representatives of the settlers have ceased to work towards self-government in this sense?"

"On the basis of the settlers controlling the whole of Kenya or East Africa—yes. Of course, that doesn't rule out the idea of considerable extensions of self-government."

"If the Delamere policy is really dead, why don't you bring it officially and say what has replaced it? It would allay a lot of fears at this end."

"First of all, we politicians in Kenya, who are busy, mostly trying to do two or three jobs at once, had our heads pretty full for the last 10 years before the war, mostly keeping our heads above water—if you'll pardon the metaphor. After the world slump hit Kenya in 1931 we all had the devil of a struggle to keep going at all, and there was no time to think out long-term policies. Then, just as we had begun to get our feet again, along came the war, and we agreed with the Government to drop local politics and get on with our little share in winning the war."

"—really you've had no time to plan for the future?"

"What's more, all political parties—if you can call us that—change and develop their policies as circumstances change. Sometimes they seem to reverse their ideas entirely, but they don't generally stand up in a vote sheet and about it from the house-tops, and publicly denounce their previous policies. You don't see the political parties over here doing that."

"I agree, but in this case it would be a real help to make some public statement that self-government to the old sense is no longer the settler's aim. I think it's the feeling that this ambition lies behind what the settlers do politically, which causes so much mistrust over here. Take federation: Most people who have studied the matter agree that some form of East African federation is desirable, but it has been more or less rejected by the left wing people here because they are afraid that the settlers will try to gain control of the whole federated unit."

"I agree that it is absurd to suppose that 25,000 Europeans could gain control of such a vast region of 14 million Natives."

"What is the alternative to self-government?"

"Development of local self-government for Europeans and Africans alike, and the formation of provincial councils with powers of local law in their own fields. Since Kenya has been announced by the Government that machinery is in the process of being set up which will lead eventually to the formation of Native Provincial Councils, I imagine there'll be two to start with, one for the Central Province and one for Kaviriro. I don't know how to have their provincial councils which is the alternative—why shouldn't we Europeans have ours? The first step, of course, is to have a representative responsible pattern of district councils."

"And introduce rates, I suppose?"

"Certainly. I've pressed for that for years. Then set up your Provincial Council for the White Highlands over and above the district councils, and give it wide powers over agriculture, education, health, public works and so on."

"Isn't that a development of the idea Lord Lugard put forward about 1920? I think he called it administrative separation, but everyone else called it the White Island idea."

"Yes it is; and it is a tremendous tribute to Lord Lugard that so long ago he came up with the solution along which the settlers opposed it."

"It was never actually put forward publicly as a serious proposal. In any case, circumstances and ideas have changed since then. It is not applicable to the main island of Kenya, you mean? What about people like me? Have you talked it over with the various people and groups you've been seeing in London?"

"Yes, I was not in a position to put it forward as a settler policy, but I have discussed it generally. What reactions did you get?"

"On the whole a favourable one as regards the provincial councils; I think I can say a very favourable one. So far I have not experienced any violent opposition to it."

"What about federation?"

"My impression is that nobody here is particularly anxious to push it."

"Your plan sounds workable and good. In essence, you accept fuller powers in a limited field in exchange for more general but less real powers in a wider field."

"I think that puts my case very fairly, provided the field is not too limited."

H.M.

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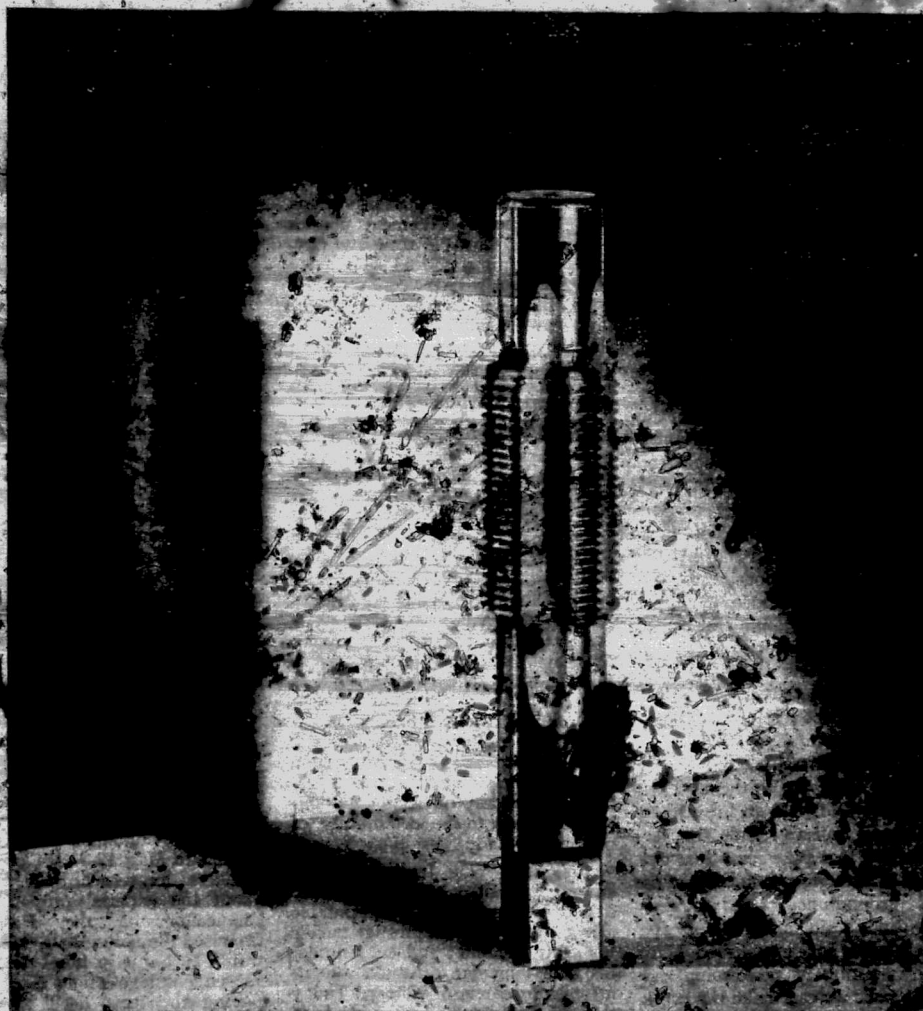
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Background to

Fleeting Opportunity of Major Victory.— Armed soldiers, skilled armymen. Through your skill and skill, almost any fortune can have created in France, a fleeting but a definite opportunity for a major and victory, of whose realization we have made noble progress toward the final doom of our enemy. In the past, I have, in moments of unusual circumstance, made special appeals to the allied forces as it has been my habit to do. Without exception the results have been unstinted and the results have exceeded expectations. Because of victory we can now achieve a result greater than any it has so far been possible to accomplish in this war, and because this opportunity can be grasped only through the united effort of all, I feel that I must appeal to you more urgent than ever before. I request every man to make it his direct responsibility that the enemy be blasted one square yard and by night, and to ensure safety either in fight or in flight, to request every sailor to insure that no ship of the hostile force can either escape or be reinforced by sea, and that all ships on the landward coast be nothing but guns, and ships companies can bring to them. I request every soldier to go forward to his assigned objective with the determination that the enemy can survive only through surrender. Let no foot of ground once gained be relinquished nor a single German taken through a life once established. All of us, regardless of performing our special tasks we can make this war a momentous event in the history of this war—a brilliant and fruitful week for us a fateful one for the ambitions of the Nazi tyrants.—General Eisenhower.

Rocket Bomb.— From 250,000 to 500,000 Germans are engaged in making secret weapons and in firing them on the air personnel to fire them. Many of the personnel are ex-Luftwaffe men grounded because of lack of aircraft. Tens of thousands of German women have been switched to flying bomb work. I think the size rockets will be sent over Great Britain in the matter of weeks unless the Allied drive into Germany, and the war rolls up the Nazi regime in time. An Austrian research worker formerly a member of Germany's V-2 rocket-bomb army who has escaped to Stockholm and been interviewed by Mr. Walter Farr, correspondent of the *Daily Mail*.

No Nonsense with Germany.

However harsh the terms imposed on Germany, they must be imposed once for all. However touched our consciences, our countrymen may be, the indisputable condition of European peace for this generation will be the peace settlement we not yet know. Our sole answer to German complaints should be: "Why was there no peace in the first place? If they had in time have some better, they will never in our lifetime have guns. They will be given the people and other instruments to be good but they will never to be bad."—Professor J. W. Brogan.

World Leaders.

The only hope for the future lies in the complete annihilation of every living German. The thing which the entire civilized world now regards as the firm principle as a whole. Even if the German people cannot absolve themselves from the twin crimes of rebellion and the crime deaths, the entire German people as a nation have wicked the world. It is difficult to believe that any German who is alive and free in Germany, to a riot guilty of condoning the crimes of his or her compatriots, and that only be when the German people officially acknowledge this that there can be any question of admitting Germany to the community of nations.—Lady Rose Mary Young.

Junkers.

The Junkers held the stirrup for Hitler and hoisted him into power; crowned a disreputable adventurer with their prestige, made his army for him, and led it under his megalomaniac direction on its astonishing career of war. Today part of this close knit circle is in revolt because I realized that so long this ruinous war was for the Germans national smooth. As there are a class, and be there a thought more evil in its day than the Prussian governing class. It will have to be broken. No one will trust the Junker and Nazis have taken out. *New Scientist and Nation*.

Unites and The Press.

I came into public life innocent of all its ways, untrained in the art of evasion, and charged with the administration of a department which offered unique opportunities for doing and saying the wrong thing. Every week for three and a half years I subjected myself to the battery of questions that a number of highly experienced and knowledgeable journalists asked me. I learned much from those questions, and never once did the journalists show any faith with me. Lord Woolton.

Canadians Murdered by Germans.

After operations in Normandy started some members of the Canadian forces were taken prisoner and while in custody an officer and 18 men were murdered by the U.S. reconnaissance Battalion of the 12th S.S. Panzer Division under the direction of certain of their men. These 19 men were prisoners of war and entitled to protection under the International Prisoners of War Convention.—Mr. Esben.

Commerce—the Life Blood.

"Commerce is the life blood of a free society. We must see that the arteries which carry the life blood stream are unobstructed." This has been in the past, by far, the less economic rivalries. Economic diseases are highly contagious. It follows that the economic health of every country is a proper matter of concern to all its near and distant. Only through a dynamic and soundly expanding world economy can the hundreds of individual nations be advanced to levels which will permit a full realization of our hopes for the future.—President Roosevelt.

New Money Plan Denounced.

The proposed new monetary system is a gold standard far worse than the one this country was fortunate enough to abandon in 1931. When during the Commons debate on this subject in May 12 M.P.'s out of 14 speakers expressed their concern about the exerts proposals, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed the House that their views would be borne in mind during the subsequent negotiations. So far from paying the debt, the Parliament's objections and the Government's promises, the British delegation to the Bretton Woods Conference agreed to some fundamental modifications, the money plan is an exactly opposite sense. Worst of all the British experts have agreed to the insertion of a repulsive new provision in the final draft under which it will become impossible for this country to escape the consequences of their folly by withdrawing from the Bretton Woods Article XI. The board of international financiers is given powers to declare economic war on Great Britain should she devalue sterling against the board's wishes. As the United Nations (including the British Dominion) are to undertake to boycott and blockade this country in such event, is it really conceivable that Parliament could pass such a suicidal measure?—Mr. Paul Burns in the *Daily Express*.

the War News

Opinions Epitomized. — "Individual indecision is the breeding ground of Ministries." — Lord Hinchinbrooke, M.P.

"Education is a good teacher, but she does not teach the best." — The Rev. W. G. Eagle.

"Adolf Hitler prefers death to life under a lie." — Admiral Tuzow, German naval spokesman.

"There are 6,000 Argentine volunteers serving with the British Forces." — Mr. Alastair Forbes.

"The number of war in the United States now number 226,418." — Mr. Robert Patterson, U.S. Under Secretary for War.

"The war for Germany has already been lost." — Field-Marshal Paulus, former commander of the German Sixth Army.

"Press censors are like mules. They have no pride of ancestry and no hope of posterity." — The Minister of Information.

"Sixty thousand Germans were killed and 9,330 captured on the Second Baltic Front from July 20 to August 10." — Moscow Radio.

"Since D-Day more than 1,800 enemy planes have been destroyed in the battle area." — Air Chief Marshal, Sir Trafford Leigh-Malroy.

"The position of the German Seventh Army is now at least as perilous as that of the B.E.F. at the end of May, 1940." — Mr. Morley Richards.

"I know I am risking my neck." — Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, speaking to the Swedish Minister in Ankara before leaving for Berlin.

"Only those who have retained their honour may give the German people a President, President of the People's Court, a German general on trial before him."

"The death rate per flying bomb has fallen by nearly a third compared with the first fortnight of the attack." — Mr. H. U. Willink, Minister of Health.

"It is likely that some time between October 1 and the New Year assistance by the German Army as an organized body will have ceased. Those S.S. troops and young Nazis who survive Normandy will probably conduct a guerrilla war for months in Germany against the Allied Forces. Hundreds of thousands of Germans, not a mere handful of Nazis, have committed crimes against the people of Occupied Europe—torture, rape, arson, looting—and they are not going to be taken alive if they can help it."

—Earl Winterton, M.P.

"The methods practised by captured German doctors are 25 years behind the times." — Lieut. Colonel Robert Barr, Chief Surgeon of the Seventh Corps, First U.S. Army.

"The Anglo-Americans may not choose this as the Italian coast with its mountain hinterland for a new landing. They may have their eye on the coast of southern France." — Seniors German commentators.

"The strong individualism of the ordinary Englishman will render many firestorm Ministerial orders laid or not laid, baked or half-baked, nugatory long before peace causes them to lapse." — Lord Hinchinbrooke.

"The strangest sight I have seen during my visit to London was that of peers of the realm lining up for trays and struggling for position at the counter of the cafeteria in the House of Lords." — Mr. Dor Iddon, in the *Daily Mail*.

"Throughout the ages Great Britain has contributed more than her quota to pure research, but she lacks application: to discover a process and not to make full use of it is a crime against progress." — Mr. Walter Higgs, M.P.

"The Civil Aeronautics Administration will recommend to Congress a \$250,000,000 programme for building 3,000 new airports in the United States." — Mr. William Burden, Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

"Having spent 15 years in Germany as an inspecting engineer, I feel that what is wrong with the Germans is a race, that they received the advantages of higher education before they were properly civilized." — Mr. W. D. Palmer.

"On August 12 and 13 the Prime Minister had meetings in Italy with the Yugoslav Prime Minister and Marshal Tito at which political and military questions were discussed in a spirit of entire frankness." — Announcement from 10, Downing Street.

"No attempt was made to inform and co-ordinate with the Soviet Command any action taken by the Poles in Warsaw. Responsibility for events in Warsaw therefore falls exclusively on the émigré circles in London." — Official Soviet announcement.

"On a front of 224 miles in France 1,500,000 men are involved in a fierce battle. It would be futile to deny that the American breakthrough at Avranches has placed Marshal von Kluge in a difficult position." — German Oversea News Agency.

"Frenchmen, the hour of liberation sounds. Join up with the French forces of the Interior. Follow the direction of your leaders. The national uprising will be the prelude of liberation." — French Provisional Government's broadcast call.

"If democracy is to prevail, educated citizens must be the rule and not the exception. A large proportion of our national leaders in every sphere should pass through the universities as an essential part of their preparation for life." — Report by Committee of the British Association.

"Sixteen British coastguards who remained on duty when the Japanese invaded a Pacific Island were ordered by the Japanese to dig an American capture of the island 13 months after their war for a one open pit and 16 bodies in another nearby." — Sir Oliver Simmonds, M.P.

"If the warriors at the front have only steely paths in their minds, their hearts will become petrified. They must cultivate gaiety and humour, as real heroism must be clad only in gladness. With a soldier makes himself a hedgehog against all horror." — Bayer, German journalist.

"Put an end to slaughter, for it is impossible for its continuance to yield any worthwhile results. The Pope has foreseen that the passage of time could merely lead to the war taking a more savage form, with an improvement in the means of destruction and sinister inventions." — *Osservatore Romano*.

"Some of my Polish friends would leave East Prussia to us. Its inhabitants roughly equal the number of Poles slaughtered during the German occupation. But there is another solution: to turn the German elements out of the country (and out of Danzig and Memel) and repatriate them to the Reich. We cannot destroy the Junker; let us at least deprive the animal of his natural habitat." — Mr. Simon Harcourt-Smith.

"The tactics of the battle of Normandy have conformed to the methods of Marlborough. At Donauwerth, Bieheim and Ramilly he put in his British troops to attack the strongest part of the enemy's lines. They were repeatedly repulsed, but they drew the strongest part of the enemy's forces and his reserves. Then he struck elsewhere and smashed the enemy's line, after which the troops opposing the main attack broke up and destroyed. General Eisenhower, Montgomery, Dempsey and Bradley seem to have followed the same methods with the same success." — Sir Frederic Kenyon.

PERSONALIA

A son has been born in Nairobi to the wife of Major H. D. Tweedie, The Scots Guards.

A son has been born in Cairo to the wife of Captain J. W. Wright, R.E., of the Sudan Airways.

Mr. R. W. Baker dealt field as British Resident in Zanzibar and as High Commissioner in Piling, recent arrivals.

Mr. L. M. Baker, Belgian, once of the Sudan in Egypt, is on a month's study tour of the Belgian Congo.

A daughter has been born in Cairo to the wife of Mr. Patrick McDowall, of the Sudan Political Service.

Father Schmitt, of Tabora, has at the age of 84 celebrated his diamond jubilee in the priesthood. He will tour the country side-by-side.

Sir John Gurney, who recently visited parts of East Africa as the personal representative of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, arrived in Cyprus a few days ago.

Lord Gowrie, who won the V.C. in the Sudan under Kitchener in 1898, has received an invitation to relinquish his appointment as Governor-General of Australia after a term of office of eight years.

The Rev. Christopher Cooper, now in charge of C.M.S. work in the Uga country of Tanganyika, and previously chaplain in the Northern Province and then headmaster of Dodoma School, and Miss Dorothy Davis have announced their engagement.

Obituary

Mr. William Terence Prett, formerly of Ipswich, died in Eldoret last week.

Mr. H. Ayre, one of Kenya's best-known cattle farmers and breeders, has died in Nairobi at the age of 62. He settled in East Africa in 1907.

Mr. L. Neyfens, whose death is reported from Uganda, arrived in the Protectorate in 1921 to join the Mill Hill Mission. An expert file-maker, he built the mission tyle factory at Baluba, Busoga.

Colonel Sir Henry Lyons, F.R.S., the eminent geographer and scientist, who has died at Great Missenden in his 80th year, published in 1906 an exhaustive study of the Nile and its basin under the title 'The Physiography of the Nile.' He was at one time Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Athenaeum Club.

Mr. William Edwards, who has died in Nyasaland in his 80th year, joined the African Lakes Corporation in 1898, served through the South African War as an officer with the Canadian Artillery, and then returned to Nyasaland to join Planters and East Africa, Ltd. Later he became a chartered surveyor, and in 1927 surveyed the route for the Northern Extension of Nyasaland Railways. He leaves a widow.

Captain J. N. Culverwell

Captain J. N. Culverwell, R.N.K. (Retd.), at one time a commander in the service of the Union-Castle Line, who has died at his home in Caversham, Reading, aged 81, was one of the last disappearing band of master mariners who served their apprenticeship in salt in the sailing ship MEMBROKE CASTLE of Donald Currie's Castle Packets Company. He gained his master's certificate in 1891, was appointed to his first command in the SUSSENBANNA in 1903, and in the last war commanded the DOVER CASTLE, LEASOWE CASTLE, and the NORMAN. His later commands, to his retirement in 1925, were the mail vessels BRITON, SAXON, ARMADALE CASTLE, WALMER CASTLE, BALMORAL CASTLE, EDINBURGH CASTLE, and WINDSOR CASTLE, on which he was well known to many Rhodesians and East Africans.

Sir Evelyn Baring

Succeeds Lord Harlech

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Hon. Sir Evelyn Baring, C.M.G., Governor of Southern Rhodesia, to be His Majesty's High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, in succession to Lord Harlech. Sir Evelyn will hold the post in conjunction with that of High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa for the Government of the United Kingdom.

Sir Evelyn Baring was born in London on July 1, 1879, that the Hon. Sir Evelyn Baring was appointed Governor of Southern Rhodesia and that he was then only 36 years of age, and as he commented at the time, probably the youngest man to have become High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa.

The son of the late Sir John Baring and his second wife, Lady Katherine Thynne, he was educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford (where he gained a First), and entered the Indian Civil Service in 1906. Three years later he went to South Africa as secretary to the Agent of the Government of India in the Union. He returned to London in 1911 to become a managing director of the Bank of India.

His first wife, Lady Mary Baring, the daughter of the fifth Earl Grey (whose grandfather followed Dr. James in his appointment as Governor of Southern Rhodesia and High Commissioner of the Bechuanaland Protectorate in 1910).

Before his appointment to Southern Rhodesia he had served in the Egyptian and Sudan Departments of the Foreign Office, having been rejected for military service early in the war on grounds of health.

He has proved a popular Governor, and the Colony will regret his quite unexpected transfer to other duties. Both Sir Evelyn and Lady Mary Baring have shown keen interest in every aspect of Rhodesian life, and have been unsparing of themselves in the fulfilment of their duties.

Sir Harold MacMichael

That an attempt had been made on the life of Sir Harold MacMichael, High Commissioner for Palestine and former Governor of Tanganyika Territory, was reported in the last issue. It is now known that hand grenades, two sub-machine-guns, and a sack containing bombs capable of being electrically exploded from a distance were discovered at the attack, and that several men were seen to escape into the Jewish settlement of Great Shaul. Preparations at the scene of the crime had apparently been made under cover of bogus survey operations. The settlement was immediately cordoned by the police, who could, however, obtain no useful information. It is officially stated by the Government of Palestine that the perpetrators of this and other recent outrages form part of a widespread organization. Lady MacMichael was driving with the High Commissioner, but was fortunately uninjured.

O.B.E. for Sudanese Women

The Order of the British Empire has been conferred for the first time on Sudanese women. The recipients were the headmistress of the Rufaa Elementary Girls' School and a hospital nurse (now retired) of the Sudan Medical Service.

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Northern Rhodesia Legislature

Cabled Report of Proceedings

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF NORTHERN RHODESIA is holding its last session before the general election to be held later this year.

GOVERNOR GORE-BROWNE, during his visit to England, has expressed the view of the Government of Northern Rhodesia, having the interests of the territory in mind, prepared by the Labour Party, on topics from some members of the Legislature and on another programme prepared by Mr. Wodensky and himself to Mr. Gore-Browne, in which the problems of the country were fully discussed.

There was a good opportunity to emphasize two points: (1) that the future of the country was a matter that could not be left to economic or social forces, and (2) that Northern Rhodesia's future was bound up with the future of Southern Rhodesia. He had made those points publicly and privately. He had also had discussions with Colonial Office officials, both in London and in talks with individuals of all views, parties, and all positions.

Amalgamation

At all meetings, official and non-official, he had stressed that the vast majority of proposals in Northern Rhodesia favoured amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia and possibly Nyasaland, because they wished to share in the self-government enjoyed by Southern Rhodesia and to get away from the Native policy of the Colonial Office. But he had also pointed out that practically the whole of the African population in Northern Rhodesia was opposed to amalgamation because they feared the Native policy of Southern Rhodesia. When asked to give his own views, Colonel Gore-Browne had said that he saw no very possible advantage for amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia, which he considered fundamental. He would not, therefore, subscribe to amalgamation. He had also pointed out the benefits that would accrue to Northern Rhodesia if the southern portion of Tanganyika were added to the territory.

Special meetings which he had attended at the beginning of his visit had discussed the constitutional issue at length, particularly the need for a non-official majority and the question of African representation in the Legislature. Education and land tenure had likewise been discussed.

At a meeting which he had attended with the Governor the question of the allotment of money to the Colonies had been considered, and although no promise had been made, Colonel Gore-Browne thought that the prospects of assistance were reasonable. At the same meeting the question of royalties on copper and double taxation of profits were sympathetically considered.

Colonel Gore-Browne said that a great deal could be gained by visits to England by non-official members; indeed, both the Secretary and Under-Secretary of State had told him how much they profited from such contacts. His impression was that present Colonial Office officials dealt sympathetically and intelligently with problems, within the limits of the system, but he considered that a drastic overhaul of Colonial administration was necessary. Schemes were, in fact, under consideration, but it was impossible to say what the Colonial Office rule might be within the future.

Colonel Gore-Browne moved that steps be taken to amend the Northern Rhodesia (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1924, in order to increase the statutory duration of the

Council to a maximum period of five years. Mr. Wodensky believed that the present period of three years was too short for new members to give of their best. The Parliaments of Great Britain, South Africa and Northern Rhodesia, and the Legislative Assemblies of many Colonies were, he pointed out, elected, or appointed, for five years.

MR. WODENSKY, who seconded the motion, said he did so on the instructions of the Labour Party Congress. His party held that the next five years, probably the most important period in the history of the territory, called for continuity of policy. He did not think that the general election should be postponed until the man on active service had returned. He asked the Attorney-General whether the Government could do more for the life of the Council, or whether the maximum period in the event of public necessity was five years.

MR. J. S. PAGE, while sympathizing with the motion, thought that it should first be referred to the constituents of the Council. Their constituents, MR. MCANN disagreed, holding that many members of the public considered that members should not be sent to the country if they had more time to spend about its problems.

MAJOR MEIKER considered that the matter should first be referred to the public for its opinion, and though the principle of extension was sound, he thought it a mistake to extend the period until the constitution had been altered on a sound and accepted basis.

MR. RUTLAND, in agreement with Major Meiker, said he could not support the motion before referred to, but that he would be glad to discuss the matter with his constituents, but MR. VISAGE was of opinion that members should decide the issue and then persuade their constituents of the wisdom of their action.

COLONEL GORE-BROWNE stressed the benefits which would accrue and said it was greatly in the public interest that at the present critical period there should be a stable Council for a maximum period of five years.

Before putting the motion the President explained that as there was a substantial measure of disagreement between the elected members, he thought it right that the Government vote should be used to maintain the status quo. The motion was defeated by one vote only.

MR. PAGE said he did not favour an early amalgamation of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, but hoped that there would first be amalgamation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia, and that after some experience of how it worked, Nyasaland should be incorporated. He referred to Nyasaland's heavy public debt and trusted that Northern Rhodesia's surplus would not act as an inducement to the Imperial Government to favour amalgamation with Nyasaland with a view to wiping off that debt. There was, he said, considerable mistrust of the Government in the territories due primarily to the inability of the Government to declare a penny for the territory's future and the part to be played in its future development by the European settler.

Farming Prospects

CAPTAIN CAMPBELL, referring to the importation of 900,000 bags of maize from Southern Rhodesia, said he believed there were openings for more farmers in Northern Rhodesia, not only in connexion with maize and wheat growing, but also in beef production and dairying, and that if farmers were exempt from the excess profits tax it would increase their output.

MR. WODENSKY asked for a definite Government statement on the future of the territory. His view was that under self-government many things could be achieved that were not possible under the present constitution. He has been out and out amalgamationist, and his own views fortunately coincided with those of his party. He wanted information of the Government's plans for demobilization on a fairly large scale, and asked about African representation in Council by an African

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on the lines, recently announced for Kenya—but said that there was no African in Northern Rhodesia at present who was big enough for that job.

Referring to the good prospects of the tobacco industry, he hoped for sympathetic examination of the possibility of settling returned soldiers in the industry. He wanted Government to deal speedily with the question of guaranteeing employment for ex-servicemen.

Major McKee disagreed with Colonel Gore-Browne's suggestion that 99.9% of Africans were opposed to amalgamation; he thought it more correct to say that that percentage of Africans was quite incapable of expressing any real opinion on the subject. He proposed amalgamation for Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia, but that would, he believed, be unpopular in the territories. He also said that the Government of Northern Rhodesia were in favour of amalgamation.

Mr. SINGEATU was disappointed in the Government's speech contained in a statement on the political future of the territory. He supported amalgamation, but the Government would fund land for ex-servicemen to farm not only tobacco but all crops in general, and urged Government to investigate the possibility of a large irrigation scheme.

Mr. VITAGIE referred to the recent strike on the Copperbelt and said he believed that the artisans and other workers had had their grievances satisfied. But he said that in the event of any further strike they would have to take the position of non-striking. He said that the temporary measures against malaria had not been introduced, meaning men had been crippled as a result. He said that the malaria would not be so bad until the dust and contamination conditions on the mines reached the highest possible standard. He also regretted that no mention had been made of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Importance of Statement of Government Policy

Mr. PELLETIER was emphatic that the authorities at Home ought to indicate their view of the future of the territory. He had no doubt that the majority of local Europeans favoured amalgamation, which the vast majority of Africans did not understand. Government should encourage and assist private enterprise, thus increasing the opportunities of employment for returned soldiers. He had been to the territory from a point of view that it was the best area in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. MCGANN advocated present-day amalgamation of the two Rhodesias, and asked when the provisions of the Abilite Charter could be expected to be applied in Northern Rhodesia. The Apprenticeship Amendment Ordinance, the Municipal Corporations Amendment Ordinance, and the Railways (Commission Amendment Continuation Ordinance) would read a second time.

The Acting Finance Secretary said the effect of the last-named Bill would be to continue the temporary legislation of the Bill Ordinance until September 31, 1945, and that the only alternative to the Bill would be return to the 1935 legislation. The Bill was enacted and the coming year proved prosperous for Rhodesia Railways; it might be expected that the rates stabilization fund would stand at £3,000,000—a figure which, according to Professor Fraser, would permit reduction of rates. The motion was seconded by the Acting Chief Secretary.

All the elected members opposed the Bill on the grounds that it once again postponed reduction of rates and placed further sums in reserve, and protested against the type of housing provided by the Railways for their European and African employees. As the only alternative to the Bill was the 1935 legislation, they refused to vote. The motion was put and carried by nine votes to nil, the elected members leaving the Chamber.

The second reading of the Barotsse Native Courts Amendment Ordinance, 1944, was moved by the Acting Secretary

(of Native Affairs, who said the purpose was to apply the provisions of the Native Courts Amendment Ordinance, 1942, to Barotsse land at the request of the Barotsse Government. Mr. PACE hoped the power of Commissioner's corporal punishment would not be abused, and Colonel Gore-Browne asked whether the Secretary for Native Affairs would give his views on the subject of codifying Native customary law. There was widespread feeling among Africans that this was desirable, and the right to appeal from Native to European courts was appreciated by Africans.

The Secretary for Native Affairs replied that corporal punishment awarded by a Native court could be administered only in the presence of a District Officer. He thought it was not wise to codify Native law for some time, but said he would welcome African proposals in that connexion.

The Director of Medical Services, in a speech on the determination of an "Outbreak to Prevent Measures," pointed out that malaria and fever were the chief cause of European morbidity and African morbidity. The present law and Commissioner's powers were inadequate to enable the necessary measures to exterminate mosquitoes. The need for further powers was emphasized by the failure of the new law.

Mr. WELENSKY and other elected members asked for an indication of Government intentions regarding financial assistance to local authorities in the work called for by the new Ordinance, and Mr. Weleensky hoped that the delegation of powers of entry to premises would be carefully considered and not abused.

The D.M.S. replied that generous assistance had in the past been given to local authorities in connexion with mosquito control, and that powers to make inquiries into buildings in practice delegated only to European health inspectors. African assistants were delegated to duties in connexion with the ground. He proposed to move an amendment covering that point, so that entry to a dwelling might now be made without the consent of the occupier or by order of a magistrate.

Income and Excess Profits Taxes

The Commissioner of Income Tax moved the second reading of a Bill to amend the Income Tax Ordinance, giving the Commissioner power to call a tax from a taxpayer attempting to evade payment, and amending the provisions relating to relief from double taxation. Under the Bill the Commissioner would have power to appoint an agent for any person. The provisions relating to the relief of double taxation were complicated, but would enable the Government to make payment to a taxpayer who had been doubly assessed and had not received back all his double taxation. The amount involved was small.

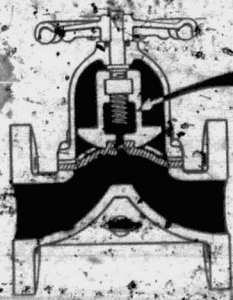
Mr. PAGE and other elected members raised points regarding the selection of agents, the sum involved in payments made by Government under the provision relating to the relief of double taxation, and the complex phraseology of the Bill.

The Acting Attorney-General sympathized with members regarding the phraseology of the Bill, but explained that there must be no loopholes for evasion or misunderstanding. The Commissioner of Income Tax stated that the Bill would provide relief from double taxation, but might not be paid with the revenue of the territory, but might not be negligible to the individual taxpayer. His department had various sources of information and would in most cases be able to appoint agents. The Bill was read a second time.

The Commissioner moved the second reading of an ordinance to amend the Excess Profits Tax Ordinance, 1942. The Bill takes away exemptions given in respect of gold mining which were included in the original ordinance in error, and provides that the minimum standard shall be increased to £2500.

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and, where there is more than one working proprietor, by a further £500 for each up to a limit of £5,500. In special cases the Commissioner is given power to raise the minimum standard so as to give adequate provision for services rendered and for return on capital. Expenders dissatisfied with the Commissioner's ruling may appeal to a Board of Referees. Excess tax payers would have the choice of retaining the present standard or accepting the new minimum standard of £2,500.

The Bill also provides for special deduction of profits in respect of maize in a year produced and sold by growers. Farmers electing the choice of the new minimum standard may receive a special standard of £1,000 and a deduction of £1,000 for the first year of the new standard. The new minimum standard will be £2,500.

The Bill then provides that if more than 75% of the share capital of any business is held by a director, any director's fees paid him in excess of those paid in the standard period shall be disallowed.

Special Consideration for Sectional Interests

Mr. PAICE referring to the clause dealing with deductions for expenditure, expressed his disappointment that the Government had not accepted an invitation in the December session that a commission be set up to inquire into the manner in which a company wishing to provide a fund to obtain equipment should be able to obtain a loan from the Government when it came possible for him to obtain that equipment. He stated that the Government had refused to consider increasing the production for repayment over a period of years on an average basis, and he considered it a mistake to grant special deductions to one particular section of the community, namely maize and wheat growers.

Mr. PEARSON thought there should be no limit to the deductions allowed in respect of reinvestment, and he considered it anomalous that the director's fees of a director holding 75% of the stock should be limited to his remuneration in the standard period; it was discrimination against private ownership. He proposed limiting benefits to working partners, might encourage capital coming into the territory.

Mr. WELLS stated that he should like to have the Government to consider the Bill in regard to relieving Mr. GIBSON's suggestion that production should be allowed for improving their quarters. Mr. MCGARR hoped that it would be possible for the farmers choosing the new minimum standard would be able to receive the 3% per bar allowance.

Major MCGARR thought the easiest method of dealing with the relief of small businesses was by a graduated tax, and that it was an anomaly that a commercial house should be allowed to claim an acre of stock up to £1,000 for allowance while the farmers paid no tax.

Mr. AERIAL CAMPBELL could see no difference between stock on the shell and stock on the farm.

Colonel GORDON-KILGORE considered the clause regarding development had a bearing on justice.

The ACTING FINANCIAL SECRETARY explained that the allowance to growers of maize and wheat was largely a matter of expediency. Government had not promised farmers both allowances and the new standard, but a choice between the two.

In connexion with the disallowance of increased directors' fees, the Commissioner of Income Tax explained that there was an anomaly since if the director received an extraordinary fee he was to pay much better off than the business paid an increased sum to the employee, the tax was so much the worse off; the excess profits tax would not be a Deduction would be allowed for expenditure on staff quarters, subject to periodic revision of assessments. Regarding stock on the shell and stock on the farm, the Commissioner recalled his statement that Section 9 deduction had had its principle in Northern Rhodesia had it and did not desire to see it in Southern Rhodesia.

Demobilization

Referring to the demobilization of a large number of Native Africans, the ACTING SECRETARY stated that any tendency to form a class of the military, social or economic danger. They were well equipped men who had done well by Rhodesia, which hoped to make them an asset. Demobilization would be spread over many months, and it was hoped to be each small returning unit into the development scheme as individuals, not as a class. Their physical fitness and military training would equip them to take their proper place in development schemes and employment.

A skilled tradesman might be absorbed in tribal organization, but the majority would necessarily have to go to the towns if they wished to continue in their trade. After the war the young men, who had new ideas, would be encouraged to give up their life of them in their village, for instance, in building more permanent houses, but he would always come under the protection of the Native Authority. Regarding those wishing to go into the mining industry, the Secretary for Native Affairs thought that their military training and physical fitness would be an advantage and inducement to the mines to absorb them. Sub-committees had been established in all the bigger towns to look after the speedy placing of returned soldiers in suitable work.

The main problem would be the African driver—not the white driver who was a very skilled mechanic as well, but the African who had just learned. It would be satisfied with the job unless he was previously encouraged to train for some other civilian call. It was thought that they could deal with him adequately. The military authorities also had very much at heart the rehabilitation of the African. The country should heartily welcome the askari back home as an asset, not feeling that he would do anything disgraceful. The African driver was a liability.

European demobilization would likewise be a slow process. The possibility had been considered of introducing legislation to guarantee work for the returning soldier, but there were several difficulties. Government had abandoned the idea and if a feasible scheme was introduced, the Government would be considered to have next to nothing to do with the demobilization of European soldiers from Northern Rhodesia was a matter of very great concern.

The Acting Secretary for Native Affairs stated that there was strong feeling amongst Africans in the country against the formation with Southern Rhodesia, which would be detrimental to themselves if they thought it was a thing which would be detrimental to a small minority. The Director of European Education stated that the Government was prepared to consider granting reasonable financial assistance in European universities, but that the Government was not prepared to grant financial assistance in African universities.

Future of Imperial Preference

The Director of Agriculture stated that the information regarding Imperial Preference on tobacco was that the matter of Imperial preference was not yet definitely decided. While tobacco prospects were not bright, he thought it would be most unimprobable for the Government to advertise Northern Rhodesia as a good tobacco country and encourage Servicemen to come and start tobacco growing, although it was known that they had thousands of acres of excellent tobacco soil. Imports was being taken in Turkish tobacco in Northern Rhodesia and the number of growers of Turkish leaf had increased considerably. The total number of tobacco planters in the territory was 2,000, and about 75% of them would always remain the sheet anchor of the average farmer, but it was well to have other anchors too. They would probably be for many years a considerable demand for wheat, which offered some for increased production.

The Director of Medical Services stated that discharged soldiers who joined the forces in or from Northern Rhodesia would be entitled to the medical and surgical privileges at Government institutions for one year after discharge. The present procedure in regard to sickness was to send, through his officer a full medical history of suspected cases plus notes on them and a set of photographs by the Union Mines Bureau Bureau, which interpreted the X-rays and the clinical history.

The actual total figures for revenue in 1943 and the Acting Financial Secretary amounted to £2,092,000, about £500,000 more than the previous year. The Government had a surplus of £1,000,000, and the surplus was £1,000,000, and the surplus was £1,000,000. The surplus, including the reserve as at the end of 1943, would have amounted to £1,000,000, about £500,000 more than that stated in May. The year then was not of a further increase in revenue.

Government recognized the need to assist discharged soldiers with an allowance for 12 months and the Repatriation Board was now empowered to provide these soldiers with up to £10 they had been employed by the Government, and to provide adequate assistance by the military. Government had also provided a stipend for civil dependents with a corresponding amount.

On the second day of the Proceedings of the Bill, the Attorney-General stated that the Bill had been approved from May 5 and that it was hoped to introduce it in a reasonable period.

Parliamentary Delegation

The Parliamentary Delegation from Great Britain arrived in Lusaka last Thursday from East Africa as the guests of the Governor. Next day they attended a meeting of the Legislative Council, visited the African Hospital and African Medical School, and met the Executive Committee of the North-Western Rhodesia Farmers' Association. On Saturday they met the non-official members of the Legislature and attended a War Charities' Fete at Government House, and they left for the Copperbelt last Sunday. The delegation from Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa at the invitation of the respective Governments. The delegation expects to return to the United Kingdom early in November.

£5,000,000 for Uganda Comprehensive Six-Year Programme

A COMPREHENSIVE SIX-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR UGANDA is now being studied in London. The plan, which is being drawn up jointly by the British and Swedish Finance Committee and Development and Welfare Committee, considers every aspect of the future well-being of the country.

The programme has been planned under the leadership of the British and Swedish Finance Committee and the Development and Welfare Committee. It is expected to cost about £5,000,000. About £2,000,000 is to be applied under the United Kingdom Development and Welfare Act, 1949, and the balance will be met from Protectorate funds.

As the long-term programme of small-scale measures for immediate action are covered by the report. The proposals include a medical programme that would cost £1,000,000, and a programme for the improvement of the Government's roads.

The education plan, at an estimated cost of £1,000,000, provides for big extensions of the facilities for training teachers and in the development of schools. The basic principle is that every child of the Protectorate should be provided to expect adequate provision for his moral, mental and physical welfare.

The medical plan would spend considerable sums on building new hospitals and extending existing ones, expanding the preventive services, on facilities for training staff, and on a score of separate schemes and campaigns to improve the health of the people.

The schemes for developing the country's resources, include proposals for surveying and other measures, swamp reclamation, the extension of rural water supplies, cattle breeding experiments and other plans to improve the Protectorate's economic products.

African bonding is one of the main features of the social service plan. Another important scheme concerns the re-training and reabsorption into civil life of returned African Servicemen, many of whom will find their places in the general development programme while courses of technical training and instruction will be provided for others who wish to earn their living in trade or village industries.

Improved Communications
The improvement of the air and postal and telegraphic communications in Uganda was planned to cost £575,000 in the next six years. The roads in Uganda are generally good, but many require realignment and resurfacing. A considerable sum will be provided for the development of aerodromes.

The schemes contained in the report have been selected from a list which included suggestions from the

people of Uganda themselves, sent in at the invitation of the Development and Welfare Committee.

All the projects are designed in one way or another to benefit the African people, and it is anticipated that as a consequence of improved health, education and higher standards of living the future economy of Uganda will be greatly strengthened.

African Welfare in Mombasa

The Harbour Advisory Board of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours has appointed a sub-committee to examine the social and economic conditions of African labourers in Mombasa. It will be asked to consider the need for recreational facilities, shops, clinics, and other amenities. The committee, headed by the African Welfare Committee in Mombasa, is regarded as excellent.

Encouraging African Thrift

In the latest month for which statistics are available the number of African depositors at the Kenya Government Bank in Kenya has risen by 10 per cent. There were 95 and 86 in the same period. At the end of March there were 23,122 African depositors, of whom 3,074 had used the military trust account system.

Large African-Grown Coffee Crop

This year's African-grown coffee crop of the Northern Province of Tanganyika Territory is estimated at between 2,500 and 3,000 tons of clean coffee by Mr. L. B. Bennett, supervising manager of the Kilimanjaro Native Co-Operation Union. That body handled 1,810 tons of African-grown coffee last year as sub-agent for the Ministry of Food. The United Kingdom 844 tons, the Union of South Africa 392, Australia 328, and the military authorities in East Africa 55 tons. The average price f.o.b. Mombasa was 63.64s. per cwt.

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Colonial Economic Policy

Urgent Need of Definition

SIR LEONARD LYLE, M.P., writes to *The Times* last week.

The planners assembled at Hot Springs and Bretton Woods have strayed among the trees of economic theory, and lost sight of the wood of practical policy. Our representatives at these conferences appear to have overlooked the economic obligations to the 60,000,000 inhabitants of the Colonial Empire.

The aspect of Colonial development to which we are first attracted is the need for security, stability and price maintenance. Whether in the Hot Springs and Bretton Woods conferences apparently envisaged a world in which it would be impossible for Britain to grant preferential treatment to Colonial products. If this is so, we shall not only be breaking our freely given undertaking to raise living standards in the Colonies, we shall also be committing ourselves to the shadow of a new world market or place of the surplus in Britain in the building up of trade within the sterling area.

Under Colonial Powers are evidently taking a more active interest. The French Committee in Algiers is said to be discussing great developments in the French Colonies, although which would place the trade in the hands of the French Colonies. Europe on a footing of equality with those of the world market. This is a splendid conception, and one that should prove an inspiration to our own policy in the future.

Preference for Colonial Products

It is our duty to find remunerative employment for men and women who are now fighting and making weapons for us. And, if I am not mistaken, one of our most fruitful prospects is to cast our bread courageously upon the waters of our vast Colonial Empire. By developing our Colonial resources and increasing the productive efficiency of the Colonial peoples we can simultaneously raise both their living standards and our own, while making much-needed post-war employment for our soldiers and sailors.

But, as is stressed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, private capital, and not the wish of British Colonial origin, is the key part in the development of Colonial development; it must be recognized that the producers' job is to take commercial risks, not political risks. The hazards to which the Colonial producer is already subject are such that he cannot afford to risk further capital without an insurance as to British trading policy. Are, then, the plans after Hot Springs and Bretton Woods? Do we intend to fulfil our pledge to the 60,000,000 in the Colonies to give them a positive guarantee of forthcoming trade to the Colonies? The marketability, on preferential terms, of the products of the Colonial Empire?

Colonial producers complain that, although Britain is only one among many nations in terms of living wage standards, better housing, and education, it is unwilling to pay the preferential terms which it has offered for Colonial exports. By that as it is an authoritative statement on British economic policy towards the Colonies is called for, and that without delay. Complicated reiteration of our good intentions without corresponding action may cause the Colonial peoples to be doubtful of our sincerity.

Poverty the Greatest Evil

Mr. C. W. W. Greenwood writes.

The Hot Springs and Bretton Woods conferences were wise in placing no reliance on preferential tariffs for raising commodity prices. Preferential tariffs have proved to be a palliative, not a cure, for the economic ills of our Colonies, and it is time that we tackled this problem radically and devised more efficient machinery for securing to producers in the Colonies reasonable stabilized prices for their products.

During the war the British Government has taken powers to buy all of a number of Colonial products, to the exclusion of other buyers. In some cases it has been admitted that the products so bought have been resold at a profit. Is this machinery not to be kept after the war and used to market all Colonial produce on co-operative profit-sharing terms with the producer? Government marketing of Colonial sugar, as the principal recommendation of the West Indian Sugar Commission of 1930, but no heed was taken of it until the present war broke out.

Poverty is the greatest evil in the Colonies. It cannot be substantially reduced until Colonial producers are paid higher prices for their products. That could be done, partly by reducing costs of distribution between producer and consumer and diverting the money so saved to the producer, partly by increasing the cost to the consumer. The consumer would have little ground for complaint, for he has been getting his goods too cheaply at the expense of Colonial producers.

Officials' Sense of Frustration

Testimony of Mr. Creech Jones

MR. A. CREECH JONES, M.P., is stated by the journal of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society to have been elected a chief during his recent visit to West Africa as Vice-Chairman of the Commission on Higher Education. A reception in his honour in Lagos was attended by about 15,000 Africans, and it is said that "no European within memory has received such an ovation in Nigeria as he did on that occasion. He was presented with an address of welcome and a gold watch with a Yoruba pin work and richly embroidered cap with which he was robed."

The same publication gives a summary of an address by Mr. Creech Jones to the Committee of the Society on the subject of the "Room for important changes in the structure of the Colonial Service," he remarked:

"The great bulk of the administrators I met were completely demoralized and anxious to get away from Africa. They were propagandist people, but among many of them there was a most ardent desire to play an effective part with the Africans in the building up of institutions and the development of the industries concerned. That is especially marked among the younger technicians, especially in the forestry and agricultural departments and amongst the younger doctors. Everywhere one met a sense of frustration because the responsibility is not as much as it should be, or because the necessary funds are not forthcoming."

Will the Colonial Office—which appears to pay considerable attention to Mr. Creech Jones—note his testimony to that widespread sense of frustration among officials? EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has frequently referred to the same defect in the organization of the Colonial Service in East and Central Africa.

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Improve Village Life Now

The Rev. J. C. Pauw, of Northern Rhodesia, said recently that most of the *ushari* would be demobilized and be literate; and all would be cut off in some measure from the tribal standards and morals of their youth. The situation would be full of promise if grasped by authority, but otherwise full of menace. Unless village life were improved now, the discharged soldier would find it so unattractive that he would immediately drift to the town. One clear need was for the white *ushari* to be given special training to meet the new situation. It was that there should be facilities for peasant farming and co-operative trading and transport.

Nibblings at Liberty

In a leading article last week we suggested that to staunch a defender of tolerance Sir Godfrey Huggins, if he had been in England at the time, would have dealt severely with the proposal of the Labour Party of Southern Rhodesia to compel every writer in the Press to disclose his or her name. It is now learnt that in a broadcast talk from Bulawayo the Prime Minister expressed regret that he was not in the Legislative Assembly to vote against the motion, as if these little nibblings at our liberties then would finally destroy it entirely.

Kenya Livestock

A Livestock Inquiry Committee has been set up by the Governor of Kenya under the chairmanship of Mr. H. R. Montgomery, M.L.C., whose colleagues are Lieut. Colonel A. C. Hovey, J. P. McCall and Mr. H. Pedler, and Major H. D. White. The Committee is to review the whole position of the industry.

Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr

Mr. Jan H. Hofmeyr, Minister of Finance in the Union of South Africa, was last week named as General Smuts's successor when he retires from the office of Prime Minister. The Minister of Justice had been considered a possible candidate, but he has now indicated that he would not wish to be considered. Mr. Hofmeyr, who has paid a number of visits to Southern Rhodesia and East Africa, and long been interested in their development, is one of the ablest men in the Union and one of its most liberal-minded public leaders and most capable administrators. He is 50 years of age.

Spread of Tsotse

An investigation sponsored by the South African Council of Public Health is to be carried out in conjunction with the Government of Southern Rhodesia during the winter months to ascertain whether there has been any further spread of the tsetse fly menace towards the Union. Dr. Peter Allan, Secretary for Public Health, has said that the reason for this decision is that sleeping sickness, caused by the tsetse fly, is slowly travelling down Africa towards the Union.

Congo Air Services

Congo Flight, the first regular air line made for the Sabena Air Line in commemoration of the establishment of its service between the Cape and the Belgian Congo. At the outbreak of war the company operated about 3,500 miles of route in Africa. Now the total is nearly 15,000 miles, and the number of passengers has increased to more than 10,000 during the past year.

Not Very Happily Put

"There is another Ethiopian in the woodpile," *National Newsletter*.

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VIROL

THE FOOD FOR GROWTH

News Items in Brief

Butter is now to be rationed in Northern Rhodesia. The tannery in Livingstonia, Northern Rhodesia, is now in full production.

The Banque du Congo Belge has put into circulation new 1,000-franc and 100-franc notes which were printed in London.

The July output of sisal and tow from the estates in Tanganyika of East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., was 1,100 tons.

The East Africa Coffee Trading Co., Ltd., will start curing the current crop in its Nairobi mill at the beginning of October.

Messrs. Brooke Bond & Co., Ltd., announce a final dividend of 5% and a bonus of 5% (the same) again making 15% for the year.

Tuesday, October 10, has been tentatively fixed as the date of the opening of the first session of the new Legislative Council of Kenya.

The East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., announces a final ordinary dividend of 4% again making 7% for the year. The net revenue for 1943 was £141,543 (against £155,220 in 1942).

The maximum price to be paid in Tanganyika Territory this season for shelled groundnuts, bagged and ready for export is 815s. per ton f.a.s. Dar es Salaam and 280s. free on wharf Lindi and Mikindani.

Exports from the Union of South Africa to Northern Rhodesia are to be substantially curtailed owing to short supplies. The Protectorate is consequently likely to create machinery for the rationing of all scarce commodities.

During the first seven weeks following D-Day, Cable and Wireless transmitted 402,326 words to Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, Tanganyika Territory, Nyasaland and Madagascar for newspapers and news agencies. In the same period the Press wordage to the Union of South Africa and the two Rhodesias was 750,302.

The success of a grow-more-crops campaign in the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo is evident from the statistics of purchases from producers in 1939 and 1943 respectively. Cottonseed rose from 18,200 to 20,175 tons, manioc from 17,816 to 29,172 tons, groundnuts from 2,544 to 6,707 tons, maize from 2,380 to 4,170 tons, and potatoes from 1,231 to 3,724 tons. Sorghum appeared for the first time at 1,037 tons in 1943, when rubber purchases reached 518 tons.

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Food Yeast for the Colonies

High hopes are entertained of food yeast (*Torulaopsis utilis*), and no less than 10,000 tons has been provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for its manufacture in Jamaica. If the large-scale practical experiment proves successful, it is expected that similar factories will be set up in Africa, Mauritius and elsewhere.

The source of Vitamin B, food yeast is of particular value for peoples whose normal diets are deficient in this essential nutrient. In these people staple foodstuffs are highly unbalanced and, as a result, beriberi, pellagra, each diets are, of course, widespread in the tropics.

The whole subject is most interestingly treated in a volume entitled "Food Yeast" published in the Colonial Office, published by Colonial Food Yeast, Ltd. This brochure states:

Many primitive and other people have through the ages developed techniques for preparing their available foodstuffs by means which include germination and fermentation (by no means always alcoholic) of various cereals, leguminous seeds, starchy roots and tubers, and other vegetable products. The yeast beer is made from cereals and certain fermented products from soya beans.

In a sense the manufacture of food yeast and its addition to diets deficient in the vitamins which it supplies, constitute an application of modern scientific and industrial technique to natural processes of the greatest importance. It reproduces a conditions designed to achieve the highest efficiency and the greatest consistency of output, processes carried on in the paunch of the ruminant or in the beer-pots of primitive tribes.

It is of particular value in securing the advantages of biological ennoblement for diets which modern methods of food processing have deprived of certain nutritional factors present in their natural state, or as prepared by traditional methods. Thus the addition of food yeast to untreated whole maize meal more nearly achieves the nutritional result which is secured by traditional African methods of food preparation than would fortification with the same vitamins at present available on grounds of cost. Food yeast being much cheaper than animal products, offers a means of improving the dietary of peoples on low standards of living, a result which could not otherwise be attained until those standards were substantially raised.

Once food yeast is produced, the problem remains of introducing it satisfactorily into various dietaries. Work on this subject is in progress and will be continued, but it is already apparent that it can be introduced into savoury preparations, e.g., soups, stews, sauces, pie crusts, etc., with an improvement of flavour. It is particularly easy to include in the diets of people fed collectively in canteens, institutions and factories.

It can also easily be introduced into bread, and amounts up to 5% do not affect adversely either the flavour or the quality of the loaf.

Sudan Salt

For the year ended December 31 last Sudan Salt, Ltd., reports a profit of £34,162, compared with £30,718 in the previous year. The year's output was about 40,000 tons of salt. The ordinary dividend is 4½% and the same sum is paid in respect of the participating rights of the 4% cumulative participating preference shares, in each case less Sudan business profits tax at the rate of 22½% in the £ and U.K. income tax at the rate of 9d. in the £. The issued capital is £180,000 in ordinary shares of £1 and £7,000 in 7% cumulative participating preference shares of the same denomination. Fixed assets appear in the balance sheet at £267,407, and current assets at £51,941, including tax reserve certificates £22,000. British Government securities £10,000, cash £6,283, stocks of salt and gypsum £3,055, stores £9,219 and debtors £2,984, (against trade creditors, including royalty payable to the Sudan Government, £4,989). Sir Bernard Eckstein retired by rotation and offered himself for re-election at the 14th ordinary general meeting held last Tuesday. The other members of the board are Mr. H. Wooding and Mr. H. Poyntz Wright.

News of Our Advertisers

Crosley-Premier Engines, Ltd. (controlled by Crosley Brothers, Ltd.), announce a profit for the year to April 30, 1944, of £69,450 (against £50,612) after providing £8,500 (the same), for depreciation. After provision for fees, National Defence Contribution, and £19,500 (£28,738) for income tax, the net profit was £14,304 (£16,261). The ordinary dividend is 10% (the same).

The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in this newspaper should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.

LATEST MINING NEWS

Company Progress Reports

Tati Goldfields.—During July 10,000 tons of ore were mined for a working profit of £113,000. In June 11,250 tons of ore were mined for a working profit of £79,000 and a working profit of £33,000. In May 12,000 tons of ore were mined for a working profit of £30,000 and a working profit of £5,587.

St. Andrew Star.—During July 3,300 tons were crushed for a gold yield valued at £3,105 and a working profit of £2,001. In June 3,000 tons were crushed for a gold yield valued at £2,100 and a working profit of £3,042. In May 3,000 tons were crushed for a gold yield valued at £2,100 and a working profit of £2,001.

Globe and Phoenix.—Last month 6,100 tons were treated for a gold recovery of 9,971. In June 6,000 tons were treated for a gold recovery of 9,971. In May 6,000 tons were treated for a gold recovery of 9,971. In April 6,000 tons were treated for a gold recovery of 9,971.

Wankie Colliery Record

Last year Wankie Colliery produced its record output of coal.

Mining Personalia

Mr. Arthur Munby, C.E., formerly of Nakola, has been elected a member of the Board of the Mashaba Rhodesian Mining Corporation.


Scheelite and Wolframite

The Department of Mines of Southern Rhodesia expects that a number of promising scheelite and wolframite mines will reach full production this year.

Victoria Falls Report

The Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Co., Ltd., announces a revenue for 1943, after meeting African taxation, of £1,598,615 (against £1,580,742 in 1942) and £207,562 (£201,321) for interest, dividends, etc. The profit totalled £363,374 (£339,844) after deduction administrative expenses. Depreciation requires £1,140,143 (£1,111,682), and after adding £150,000 (the same) to the reserve and paying 10% of the preference and 15% on the ordinary stock, £327,158 remains to be carried forward, against £335,866 brought in.

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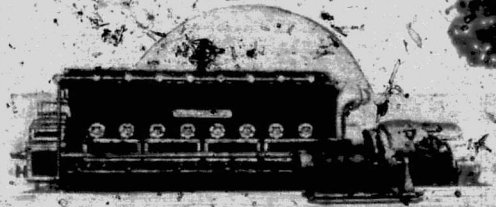
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, August 24, 1944

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE UNWRITTEN HISTORY of disagreement in Tanganyika Territory in recent years in regard to education, principally between the missions and the Government, but in lesser degree

in the lesser degree of forbearance of a Tanganyika Committee, non-official elements, and the authorities, is such that there might have seemed little prospect of a unanimous report by a committee of investigation composed of officials and non-officials. Yet, apart from two quite minor reservations, the Report of the Central Education Committee from which we quote on other pages is a record of agreed conclusions. The document is a tribute to the restraint of its authors. Who, knowing the real facts, could, for instance, fail to be struck by what is not said in the fifth paragraph of the Summary of Conclusions? It merely recommends that the statutory Advisory Committee on African Education should meet more often — which modest proposal gives no indication that periods of years have been allowed to lapse without the body ostensibly appointed to advise the Government being convened for the purpose of discharging its duties. Formal requests from some of the most responsible bodies in the Territory for the Advisory Committee to be called together were, indeed, either ignored or refused, and, not unnatur-

ally, relations were further soured by that stubbornness in official quarters. If the Advisory Committee be an act of charity from even passing regard to discontent which has become common knowledge in Tanganyika for years, the matter ought not to be overlooked by the public, first because it affords another instance of that procrastination which so exasperates non-officials who are more than anxious to co-operate with Government, and because failure to recall the unsatisfactory attitude of the Department of Education is less than justice to the forbearance of the Advisory Committee and of the missionary societies represented upon it. There is much more than we could wish on this subject, for our files provide specific instances of strange behaviour by the Department, but since the first sufferers from its eccentricities are willing to let bygones be bygones, we are content to follow their lead in the hope that the unanimity now achieved may be continued.

As was to be expected, the Committee stresses the profound and essential importance of the religious and moral aspects of education,

This issue completes the twentieth annual volume of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

with their influence on character training.

Later the members of the committee urged with all their emphasis at their

recommendations for such development should be given

priority of consideration over similar schemes

for the education of boys. In the opinion of the

members of the committee, which included

Africans, this is the psychological moment to

capitalize the interest in female education

already aroused in the Territory. The old sus-

spection and shyness are disappearing, and chiefs

of large districts and headmen in small villages

are demanding more schools for girls in order

that the women of the future may be trained

to be home-makers in the widest sense of the

word. The educated African, says the report,

needs a wife who is able to give him a

happy, happy home and family life, one who

is efficiently intelligent and well educated to

be able to share in his wider interests and

troubles; or, to use words written by Mr.

Hobley years ago, "if the working part of a

man's life is on the plane of the twentieth

century and his home life is that of the tenth

century, the so-called progress lacks a sound

foundation." In this respect great progress has

to be made up throughout the whole of Africa

and though some readers may be surprised at

the recommendation that the facilities for the

education of girls should be as wide as those

for boys, there can be no doubt that any nar-

rower plan would be socially unsound. One of

the problems of peace will be that thousands of

Africans whose service in the Army has been a

period of intensive education, with wide travel

as an added ferment, will on demobilization not

find it possible to marry wives who have some-

thing of their appreciation of new values and

new interests.

* * *

If the past cannot be undone, plans can at

least be made for the future on entirely new

lines, and this the committee does. It gives

detailed recommendations for the introduction

of compulsory primary educa-

tion in the twelve largest towns

in the Territory within the next

ten years, and proposes to estab-

lish schools of a new type in the rural areas,

following a successful precedent in the Punjab.

It is estimated that within the next decade

Tanganyika will need at least three hundred

and sixty boys annually who have completed

the junior secondary course. At present no

more than twenty-seven in ten thousand of the

male population of school age receive some

secondary education, and only a few

of the male population of school age receive

any education. Since mass education is defined

in the recent White Paper as the subject very

much in terms of social service, it must be noted

that this report finds that there are insufficient

facilities for local co-operation between the

various departments of Government engaged

on work of social service, and that it therefore

urges the immediate appointment of provincial

education officers. The members warmly sup-

port the idea of a provincial basis of

progress, and they look to the time

when African teachers will be men and

women native to the province in which they

work, and that there will even be provincial

salary scales. Can Secretariats be made to part

with much of their power to Provincial Com-

missioners who will be the real heads of pro-

vincial teams wisely selected and encouraged to

concentrate their energies and initiative on

progress within their area? Unless that minor

miracle can be achieved, much of the planning

which is now being done will be largely

wasted. Decentralization and drastic overhaul

of the whole system are long overdue and ab-

solutely essential to sound progress.

KENYA'S GENERAL ELECTION takes

place when many of her electors are out of

the country, many of them on active service,

but more than a few of long deferred and badly

needed leave. Since it was

quite evident that this would be

the position when a new Legis-

lature had to be formed, the

Government had ample opportunity to make

suitable arrangements for absentee electors.

Facts reported to us by Kenyans now in this

country show that the matter has

been intelligently handled. We have no de-

tails of the procedure in the case of men absent

from the Colony on service, but one case of a

civilian will serve as a fair example of others

in that category. A man prominent in a

constituency in which there is to be a contest re-

ceived on August 10 an air mail letter from one

of the candidates reminding him of his number

on the voters' roll and explaining the method

of postal voting. A few days later a similar

communication reached him by air mail from

the second candidate. Both told him that if, as

they trusted, he wished to support them, he

must write to the local District Commissioner

and ask for a voting paper, having his signa-

ture on the letter of application witnessed by a

commissioner for oaths before dispatch. Inci-

dentally, they stated that the voting paper

would likewise require a call upon a commis-

sioner for oaths.

From the date of the receipt of the first mail advice to the close of poll in Kenya on September 20 was forty-five days, which under war-time conditions is assuredly an inadequate period to allow for the transit of three further air mail communications between Britain and Kenya. Even if this was in fact the case and there was no delay at either end, the time might not have sufficed. If he was in the Orkneys or Scotland, it would certainly not have enabled his voting paper to

Disfranchised by Stupidity

be prepared and delivered in time. In other words, these people find themselves disfranchised through no fault of their own. They are understandably angry. Why, they ask with reason, could postal voting papers not have been sent in the first instance to those entitled to use them? Then the recipients could have arranged their participation in the election. Not only this, would have been too simple and businesslike an arrangement for the bureaucratic mind, with its time-wasting alternative has produced a situation unfair both to individual electors and to the candidates.

Lancashire's Sympathy for Primary Producers

Mr. W. E. Glucas States the Business Point of View

THE HISTORY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, most not be judged by comparatively few failures or shortcomings, but by its progress and great achievements. Regarded in this light, the student can only wonder at the ordered development and remarkable change for good that have been wrought, and give honour to the men and women—explorers, pioneers in commerce, missionaries, officials, doctors, nurses, educationalists and a host of others—who by their courage, sacrifice and devotion to duty have built up the Colonial Empire. It is something of which the people of Great Britain can be justly proud. There is certainly no need to put on sackcloth and ashes.

Lancashire has close associations with the Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, Nyasaland and the Rhodesias, particularly in the tea, coffee, and rubber. It has rejoiced in the improved welfare of its peoples, and, with other parts of the Empire, has admired the part which East Africa has played in the Allied cause in this war. This unity of purpose and endeavour must be maintained in the years ahead.

With this in recognition, and believing that mutuality is the key to real and permanent success, may I dwell on a few aspects which may be worthy of consideration in our future relations?

Raise East African Standards of Life

First and foremost must be that of the economic improvement of the people of East Africa: the raising of the standard of life and a measure of security against trade cycles and the like. The words "standard of life" must be judged relatively. There cannot be uniformity between country and country. Many things, including climate and occupation, play a large part in determining a nation's "standard." Nevertheless, the standard for East Africa has been too low, and any improvement in social conditions is largely dependent upon a better and higher economic basis.

There is today a large measure of support for the principle of regulating the prices of primary products on a more equitable basis, an objective which would not only improve the lot of the producer and others concerned, but give increased purchasing power in the outside world. No nation can have security for itself without considering the security of other countries, and the world is beginning to realize that prosperity is attainable only when one's neighbours and friends are also prosperous.

If it is right and just that undeveloped countries should have a larger share of this world's goods, and if there is a determination to improve their lot, then ways and means can and will be found to achieve this object.

Great Britain is still the largest purchaser of East African products, and it is of vital importance to high standard communities the development of two-way trade relations, calls for examination.

The emergence of Japan, with its low labour costs, as a competitor in East Africa created a situation which defied competition from countries with a high standard of life. To cite cotton textiles, Japan's share of the imports in 1931 reached 84% of the total, while Great Britain's was reduced to 28.5%. Against the countries which make a great contribution towards the prosperity of East Africa, it is surely to be regretted that it is not doing all that may be done to take this into account—adversely affect the export trade of the Colonies.

Within 50 miles of the Manchester Town Hall is a population of 10,000,000 people, equivalent to 85% of the total population of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. In the first area the people are largely engaged in industry, chief amongst them being cotton textiles and engineering. In East Africa they are engaged mainly in agriculture and mining, supplying the products of the earth to industrial countries. Such facts clearly indicate that the areas are complementary and need the closest co-operation.

Having this area of 100,000,000 people in mind, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce is making proposals—for subsequent presentation to the British Government—pressing the point that there can be no real harmony after the war unless there is an adequate return of labour, employment, and industry, mining, or any other work, to the industrialist nations in close connection with the Colonies.

It is impossible to forecast the future, but we must prepare for it. The experience of the past few months may be a contribution to the solution of the problems that have to be faced.

Rewrite the Congo Basin Treaties

So far as East Africa is concerned, the greatest problem is that of the Congo Basin. Treaties were entered into before the war there was a strong movement for the revision of these in the overriding interests of the Colonies. The treaties once passed, it is essential that their provisions fit in with the requirements of the needs of the future. From a purely economic point of view it will probably be found that the treaties must be completely rewritten. Manchester has consistently urged this, and this standpoint is being taken in other responsible quarters. It is perfectly clear that a perpetuation of the conditions of the past

Statements Made

...Who Honoured ...

...Government ...

...to ...

...industries have ...

...Mr. M. Patel, senior ...

...Mr. M. P. ...

...Mr. E. G. Hemmerde, Recorder of Liverpool ...

...Mr. E. S. Page, D.C., Northern Rhodesia ...

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Co-Education

From the first three or four years of school life there seem to be no reasons why boys and girls should not be educated together. The attendance of girls in the village day schools should be encouraged, and the girls should be the same as the boys, with the same teachers and the same standards.

At the time when boys are promoted to secondary schools, girls should be transferred to the larger girls' schools either day or boarding schools. These schools should be in charge of men at such schools as girls' schools there will be infant and lower standards, but they will be the benefit of the small girls themselves, and also to provide a centre for the women teachers in training.

In order that the girls' schools may be properly equipped, it may be necessary to provide the appointment of an officer in charge of the girls' schools.

Voluntary agencies should take a very large share in the education of girls. The school system should be organized on the lines described for government schools, and to enable them to make the most efficient use of their resources, it may be necessary to provide the appointment of an officer in charge of the girls' schools.

In some of the more remote parts of the country, where primary schools are few and far between, it may be necessary to provide separate day or boarding schools for girls. These schools should be in charge of men at such schools as girls' schools there will be infant and lower standards, but they will be the benefit of the small girls themselves, and also to provide a centre for the women teachers in training.

Further extension of girls' education should be encouraged, and the girls should be the same as the boys, with the same teachers and the same standards.

Training for Welfare Work

Two Tanganyika Africans, one a student in a mission college and the other a Government official, have been selected for a special course at either Cambridge or London University in preparation for welfare work after the war.

Let Italy Keep Colonies

Count Storza, Minister without Portfolio in the new Italian Government, said in Rome on Monday that it would be in the interests of the Western Powers to let Italy keep her Colonies, but the ideal solution would be an international pool of all Colonies.

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The War

Rhodesians in Normandy Nymdlanders in the Fast

It has been announced that the first of the Rhodesians to be sent to the Army in Normandy reached today. Some 200 numbers of the 1st Rhodesian Infantry Brigade are expected to arrive in the next few days.

At the end of the war, it has been reported, non-official Rhodesians were serving with the war effort in various capacities. Some 100 Rhodesians were serving elsewhere and 18 women were doing with the Women's Land Army. Services included a total of 14 non-officials and 62 officials. Some 100 Rhodesians and nine non-officials had been in the Army in military service.

Of the 100 Rhodesians, including women and children, who had been evacuated to the United Kingdom, it is now known that 50 of them were in the Middle East and a further 10 in other territories. The remainder live in the refugee camp at Nantunna, and some of them obtain reasonable employment, especially in the tobacco season.

According to *World Dispatch*, the Rhodesians who were in Southern Rhodesia have been ordered to return to their homes in Southern Rhodesia, but at least 100 are to be prisoners of war.

Mr. C. G. Marshall, the War Minister, was reported to have been in London last week, after a heart attack. He was Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the K.A.R. in the Middle East in 1943 and 1944.

Mr. S. B. Badley, who was in Nairobi at the end of the war, has been reported to have volunteered on the 1st Rhodesian Infantry Brigade in 1949 on the 1st Rhodesian Infantry Brigade. He managed the 1st Rhodesian Hotel in Salisbury, Rhodesia, and has been reported to have been a coffee critic.

Mr. J. H. Davies, who was a former Captain in the Rhodesian Army, was reported to have been killed in action in June 1945, at the age of 50 years.

Pilot Officer Arthur Thomas Moodie, of Southern Rhodesia, who was previously reported to have been killed in an operation, is now officially assumed to have lost his life.

Sergeant Pilot Richard Thomas Young, Chief of the Rhodesian Air Force, was reported to have died while on service in the Middle East in a motorcycle accident. He was 30 years of age.

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Mr. C. W. Mercer (Doriford Yates), the novelist, who has been entrusted by the Government of Southern Rhodesia with the task of making an official record of the war told by Rhodesians on active service, has relinquished the appointment on account of ill-health. The task has now been undertaken in an honorary capacity by Mr. A. G. Cowling, of P.O. Box 389, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, who will welcome information.

Mr. Noel Coward is back in London from an eight-months tour of Africa, America and India. He visited Rhodesia and East Africa.

Four senior Fighting Force officers from Madagascar are inspecting training establishments of the East Africa Command in Kenya.

'Outpost at War' is the title given to a film of Southern Rhodesia's war effort.

A K.A.R. band is expected in the Middle East shortly.

The total subscription to East African War Bonds to July 29th is £7,998,875.

The Nkhoma Native National Service League has now collected more than £30,000 for war credits.

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the War News

Opinion Spitznized. The victory has brought us nearer to defeat.—Cebbel.

Publication of fiction is banned for the duration of the war.—Das Reich.

Austerity journals, like utility dresses, are unsuitable for export.—Mr. C. E. Walsh.

We must be prepared for German withdrawal from France.—German War Ministry.

There are 925 licensed radio stations in the United States.—The Minister of Information.

The Germans have been compelled to accept a war of movement, and that is death to them.—Daily Mail.

German losses in Normandy killed, prisoners and wounded are now estimated at 300,000.—Algiers Radio.

Sir Henry Wood raised the whole musical taste of his country by bringing great music to the people.—The Times.

The flying bomb is the cowardly weapon of a desperate enemy who knows that his end is near.—Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P.

Anyone who attempts to measure in weeks the duration of the war, basing his belief on wishful thinking, is not logic.—General Eisenhower.

German losses in the Normandy sector from the landing until August 6 were 16,494 killed, 76,535 wounded, 19,704 missing.—U.S. War Department.

An aggressive nation of shopkeepers is a greater asset to Britain and the world than a docile flock of farm-fillers and permit-seekers.—Mr. Gordon Robbins.

If I had to give a deadline for the last of the flying bombs I should set it around mid-September, probably earlier rather than later.—Mr. E. W. Sheppard.

Mr. Henry Ford has been wrong on almost every subject outside the automobile business, in which the devil expressed an opinion.—Lord Halifax.

Allied bombs with RDX, the new explosive which is supplanting TNT, can do about 50% more damage.—Colonel H. J. Pike, U.S. Army Ordnance Corps.

October must hold out until the end of the year, and we will give up all the more as we prepare every season for the year which will turn the tide in our favour in the spring.—Karl Fischer-Broschier.

The Battle of Normandy is won. We go forward into the phase of the pursuit battle. Germany's power of effective resistance in France has now gone.—S.H.A.E.F. spokesman.

There is no foundation for the report that the Soviet Government has invited the Holy See to discuss a common policy for the solution of post-war moral and social problems.—Ossatore Romano.

One of the most valuable but probably least expected advantages of the Allies derived from the Dieppe raid was that it lulled the enemy into a sense of false security.—Mr. M. A. Liddell.

There is only one kind of luxury film—the kind that loses money. If one spends £1,000,000 and gets back £2,000,000, that is a cheap picture. To spend £50,000 and lose it is luxury.—Sir Alexander Korda.

A war memorial should lift up our thoughts to the hills of loving remembrance. A war-blasted church left in ruins would surely lower them to the inferno where and revenge dwell.—Sir Herbert Baker, R.A.

The Allies have but to strike and strike on every front and with every man and weapon to the utmost limits of their power, and they will have rid the world of this foul beast before winter comes.—Lieut. General H. G. Martin.

Of course I fought until I was captured. A German N.C.O. stood behind us in the trench with a revolver. We had not only to shoot, but shoot straight, or else get a bullet in the back.—A Russian pressed into the German Army.

The British Colonial Empire, India, China, and Soviet Russia include more than half of the human race. If they are raised to a higher standard of civilization and comfort, they will offer a market, if we can supply it, for high-grade goods at low prices which will be amply sufficient to make good the effects of the loss of our foreign investments and will safeguard us against unemployment.—Lord Samuel.

Casualties of the United States armed forces from the outbreak of war total 209,474, made up of 68,156 dead, 181,796 wounded, 51,848 missing, and 47,674 prisoners of war. Army casualties total 244,775, including 45,491 killed, 113,877 wounded, 42,162 missing, and 43,205 prisoners of war. Of the wounded 57,000 have returned to active duty or been released to hospital.—American Office of War Information.

A million citizens between 17 and 28 years of age could be housed every year for post-war training in the camps now being built in the States. Every young man should be ready to give up part of his life in the service of his Government.—President Roosevelt.

Argentine gold still in the United States amounts to over £100,000,000 sterling, or more than twice as much as last November. Argentina's blocked balance in the United Kingdom amounts to over £60,000,000 sterling.—Dr. Cesar Ameghino, Argentine Finance Minister.

Criticism generally runs along the line that we ought to be exporting more than we are doing. Much against my inclination, I have had to restrict exports very severely and limit them to the requirements of our allies and those parts of the Empire which depend on us for supplies.—The President of the Board of Trade.

The robot bomb is one of the things that make another war impossible if civilization is to continue, for the next step would be to make robots bigger and faster. If the Germans had 100 times as many today it would be a different story in England.—Norwegian Ambassador in Washington.

Civilian casualties due to flying bomb attacks in Italy were 2,441 killed, or missing, believed killed, and 7,107 injured and detained in hospital. Of the killed 1,022 were men, 1,187 women and 232 children; injured, 573 men, 338 women and 485 children.—Ministry of Home Security.

My guess for the ending of the European war is November 30. By the end of October the Red Army should have entered Berlin, and by the middle of October the Allied armies in the west should have swept across the Low Countries and reached the Rhine.—The Germans have not collapsed.

The Government has taught us the value of co-ordinated operations, and to get the best results in the necessary drive for exports, we need the good will and co-operation of manufacturers, the support of the Board of Trade, and the ground prepared by the skill and initiative of the advertising community.—Mr. Ernest F. Walker, Chairman of Wolsey Ltd.

Bremen, Germany's second largest port, has suffered the fate of Hamburg. Photographs show that the main area of complete devastation extends from the docks to the centre of the town and the main railway station for a distance of more than 400 miles along the north bank of the Weser. In several places this area of devastation is a mile wide.—A Ministry.

PERSONALIA

Mr. Evelyn and Lady Mary Barling are visiting the Belgian Congo.

A daughter has been born in Kisumu to the wife of Mr. J. T. Moore.

Mr. Roger Norton has left by air for Kenya after a visit to London of about four weeks.

Mr. R. M. Davies is now Acting Director of Agriculture and Food Controller in Zanzibar.

Mrs. Mary Sayer has been elected to the Municipal Council of Nairobi for Parklands Ward.

A daughter has been born in Tanganyika to the wife of Lieut. Patrick Gann, R.N.

Major W. G. Edwards has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the Eastern Districts of Kenya.

Mr. Ahmed A. M. Bakka has been appointed a non-official member of the Zanzibar Legislative Council.

Mr. Thomas Rawson Shaw and Miss Auriol Christina Davidson were married in Nyeri earlier this month.

Major Eric Dutton, Acting British Resident, presided at the recent meeting of the Legislative Council of Zanzibar.

Mr. George A. Tyson has been appointed official advisory valuer to the Board of Estate Duty Commissioners in Kenya.

The Patriarch of Alexandria recently sent a Coptic Delegation to the Emperor of Ethiopia. It was headed by the Archbishop of Dakhalia.

Dr. G. H. Anderson, Medical Superintendent to the Church Missionary Society, has been visiting some of the Mission's hospitals in East Africa.

Mr. Dudley Webb and Mrs. Eleanor Collins, the younger daughter of Mr. J. S. Page, J.E.C., Northern Rhodesia, have announced their engagement.

Mr. J. O'Toole now represents the Nakuru Chamber of Commerce on the Executive Committee of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa.

Mr. Ernest M. Hyde-Clarke has been granted personal assistance to the Chairman of the Agricultural Production and Settlement Board and to the Director of Non-Native Production in Kenya.

James Mackay, of Sabatia, has been re-elected President of the Kenya Poultry Club, with Mrs. G. R. Moore as Vice-President, and Mr. E. W. Beattie as hon. secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Ronald W. J. Keay, of the Nigerian Forest Service, and Miss Joan Walden, eldest daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. A. E. Walden, of Inyati, Southern Rhodesia, have been married in England.

Major Sealey, a well-known American journalist, has arrived in Leopoldville to take charge of the Bureau of Information established by the United States in the capital of the Belgian Congo.

Mr. Peter Hoeg, of the Sudan Political Service, and Mrs. Sara Grove, widow of the late Frank Pierce Grove, younger daughter of Mrs. and the late Capt. Colonel J. H. Thresher, of Fleet Hants, have been married in Nyeri.

Captain R. W. Barnes, The Northern Rhodesia Regiment, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss Phyllis de Grandhomme, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. de Grandhomme, of Ndola, have been married in that town.

The Rev. Charles E. Pugh, for the past 20 years secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society in the Belgian Congo, to which he first went as a missionary in 1907, and Mr. Pugh are about to leave the Colony on retirement to Great Britain. They have been very well known residents of Leopoldville.

Father Frank Travers and Joseph Ryeo, two of the best known African clerics ever to be ordained in East Africa, have been appointed to the Vicarates of Tanganyika and the Bukoba Vicariate respectively.

Dr. J. J. O'Sullivan has resigned the office of honorary secretary of the District Union of Kenya, and has accepted that of honorary treasurer. He will continue to serve on the Executive and General Purposes Committees of the Union.

Mr. David Cameron, of Simons, is the oldest living Past Master of a Masonic Lodge in Rhodesia. He will be 80 in October. He was the second Master (in 1887) of Lodge Alan Wilson, Bulawayo, and occupied the chair again three years later.

Mr. F. H. Gray, senior and recently past year manager of the P. & O. Company, has been presented with an inscribed album signed by the representatives of 27 shipping lines, although War Savings Certificates to purchase a new motor car after the war.

The marriage has taken place in Stanleyville, Belgian Congo, of Mr. Wilton Gaekermans, District Commissioner, and Mrs. Griselda Gray, widow of Captain F. Gray, and younger daughter of the late Sir James Malcolm, Bt., and of Evelyn Lady Malcolm.

Wing Commander John James McKay, D.S.O., D.F.C., Royal Air Force, a New Zealander, and Flight Officer Helen Jessie Kidston, W.A.A.F., elder daughter of Squadron Leader and Mrs. M. G. Kidston, of Kamiti Downs, Kahawa, Kenya, are engaged to be married.

Mr. Wilfred Giles, an Education Officer in Tanganyika Territory, and formerly headmaster of Busoga College, Uganda, has been appointed Director of Education in the Seychelles. Mrs. Genesis, a daughter of Inspector-General G. N. Johnston, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Mr. Jaroslav Sejnoha, whom we recently reported to have been appointed Czechoslovak Minister to Ethiopia, has also been accredited as Minister to the Egyptian and Greek Governments, with Cairo as his headquarters. He recently visited Ethiopia to present his credentials to the Emperor.

Mr. Ronald George Darroch, of the Colonial Administrative Service, Kenya, second son of the late Lieut. Colonel Duncan Darroch, of Gourcock, and of Mrs. Darroch, of Belvedere, Lasswade, Midlothian, and Miss Diana Craburn Smith, only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. Humphrey Smith, of Orlua, Ngong, have announced their engagement.

The marriage will shortly take place between Mr. Christopher A. E. Harwich, F.R.M.S., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Uganda, and Miss Daphne Margaret Fielding Davidson, younger daughter of the late Mr. Walter Davidson, K.C.M.G., Governor of New South Wales, and of Miss Margaret Davidson, D.F.E., of 57 Gloucester Terrace, London.

The following councillors have been appointed to the various sub-committees of the Livingstone Municipal Council: Public Works, L. G. Clark and J. M. Park; Public Health, Native Affairs, R. N. Orr, F.F.E., J. B. Wood, and C. J. Bowden; Fire, J. M. Park; Anti-Malarial Advisory Board, the Mayor and Deputy Mayor, Wat Fund, the Mayor and Deputy Mayor, Health Welfare Association, Mrs. H. J. Millar.

The Uganda Boy Scouts Association has elected the following officers: President, Dr. J. P. Mitchell; Vice-Presidents, Mr. H. J. Jones and G. E. Kibwe; S. W. Kibwe, hon. treasurer; Mr. T. Toller, hon. secretary; Mr. R. Willcock and Mr. J. M. Crabbe. The other members of the Council are: Bishop Michaud, Mr. H. R. Finer, M.L.C., Mr. J. M. Park, Mr. H. R. Finer, M.L.C., Mr. J. M. Park, Mr. A. O. Jordans, Education Officer, Leopoldville, A. I. Shingham, and Messrs. R. Shaylor, C. C. Turner, M. Niblock and S. H. Wright.

MR. WELLESLEY moved that the Government should, with a view to the employment of the unemployed, consider the possibility of a special licence for the use of motor vehicles for hire in the urban areas, and that the Government should consider the possibility of employing such an appointment might, for the purpose of the demand for motor cars. The motion was supported by all members.

THE SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS welcomed the motion and tribute to the liaison services which he provided by the adjoining territories, but at the time had some which should not draw further upon them. Government had already taken the first steps towards an appointment.

MR. WELLESLEY asked the GENERAL RAVENHILL why it would be impossible to introduce the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance on October 1st, and he expressed his belief that the Government should be prepared to refer the matter to the Union Government. The Union Government had already agreed to refer the matter to the Public Service Commission, whose report was still awaited. It was still hoped that a Commission would be available in ample time before October 1st and everything was being done by the Northern Rhodesian Government to expedite the matter.

The Appropriation Amendment Ordinance, Municipal Amendment Ordinance, Railways (Commission Amendment) Ordinance, Banks and Native Courts Amendment Ordinance, termination of Mosquitoes Ordinance, and the Tax Amendment Ordinance and Excise Goods Tax Amendment Ordinance passed their third reading.

Finance

MR. WELLESLEY moved that the income tax rate be increased from 15 to 18 per cent, since the increased cost of living made the present rate inadequate to maintain a woman living alone. Both the Union and Southern Rhodesia had improved their rates. Other members supported the motion.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY moved that the motion be amended by adding: "In the case of widows over the age of 40, widows who have children, and widows under the age of 40 who are incapacitated, who are resident in, and for so long as they are resident in Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia or South Africa." The amended motion was put and accepted.

MR. WELLESLEY proposed that the Government should introduce as a temporary measure an old age pension scheme on a non-contributory basis until a permanent scheme could be created, and that the Southern Rhodesian scheme substituted for 48 for 50 monthly should be adopted as the basis. He disagreed with the Government's compassionate grants under which a person receiving such a grant was not entitled to vote. COLONEL GORE-BROWN, seconded, and the other elected members supported the motion.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY replied that Government could not accept the motion since expert advice had been sought, and a report was awaited. Government would, however, prepare legislation to remove the voting disability of persons receiving relief.

Members raised various matters connected with the centralization of educational facilities in Luanda, the building of school hostels, teaching staffs, depreciation allowed for machinery by the income tax department, unemployment relief, returning askari pay, non-cost of living allowance for Native maize and soil conservation, tobacco growing, mean telephone farm labour, duties on African traders, tsetse fly control, level crossings, extension of postal services, milk distribution, amalgamation of the Rhodesia Medical Grants to missions, sports of regional council, and settlements in the Eastern Province, and Passways.

MR. PAGE moved that Government consider the appointment of a qualified water engineer to examine and advise on

Northern Rhodesia's waterways with a view to organizing and developing water transport, which was one of the cheapest forms of transport. Little or no use was made of their main waterway, the Zambezi, and the Government should consider whether it would be possible to develop water transport would greatly benefit the country, and Mr. PAGE asked that any project appointed should be given priority in irrigation and related matters.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY accepted the motion, but explained that water transport was cheap only if it did not involve considerable expenditure and that it might not be possible to obtain the services of an expert until after the war.

MR. CAMPBELL having moved that Council request Government to make a statement indicating what progress had been made to control tsetse fly in Northern Rhodesia, the Director of Medical Services said that he had no report to present.

Future of White Settlement

THE CHIEF SECRETARY, in the future of white settlement in the Colony, the Chief Secretary, with the object of stating any idea of the Government's policy was to get rid of European settlers, quoted the following extract from a letter sent recently to the executive of the Northern Rhodesian Farmers' Union, dated five days ago:

The Secretary of State is fully aware that the European farmers of Northern Rhodesia have produced the greater part of the cereals which have been essential for the local war economy, and is anxious that the agricultural industry should continue to prosper. While they would not expect him to agree to artificial bolstering of the European farming industry in a manner detrimental to the African producer, the Secretary of State wishes to assure them that he would always be ready to consider sympathetically any proposals designed to assist European farmers in making the best use of their land.

The memorial mentions a possible clash of interest between the European and African communities, but the Secretary of State looks forward rather to common effort on the part of both communities on the joint endeavours of which the future prosperity of the territory will depend.

COLONEL GORE-BROWN explained that his reference in England to amalgamation with Nyasaland was made in a private capacity. He did not think that it had ever been suggested that Northern Rhodesian funds might be used to pay off Nyasaland's debt.

He was not happy concerning the future of the returning soldier, and wondered how the askari would react when the Army standard of living and feeding was removed. Another difficulty was the limited prospect in the industrial world for skilled and semi-skilled ex-soldiers. The third ground for anxiety was that the necessary staff to work on was still lacking.

He agreed that Northern Rhodesia should not encourage fresh settlers, particularly ex-soldiers, as tobacco farmers without prior investigation, but added that the whole matter of increased European agricultural settlement should be examined. What he asked were the possibilities of rye as a local crop?

Although the general attitude towards the African was humanitarian, it appeared impossible for certain members to credit the African with the mentality or capacity to think out political problems for himself. In the past five years he had spent time and energy in gathering the opinions of Africans on sundry matters concerning their interests, and whenever the amalgamation issue arose their opposition had been almost unanimous. His experience, which was probably greater than that of any official or non-official member of Council, had shown him that Africans were almost unanimous in their opposition to amalgamation.

First, they mistrust the land policy of Southern Rhodesia; secondly, they object to the Southern Rhodesian pass laws; thirdly, chiefs and Native Authorities are almost non-existent

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in Southern Rhodesia, however, it was constantly reiterated that Southern Rhodesia's policy was identical with that of South Africa, which meant that the African remained the constant object of the white man's policy.

Colonial Work Done—The work done by Council in the past three years in parliament, one was to criticize and prod Government, and another was to criticize laws. But in the Legislature of that territory non-official members had also developed the technique of proposing to Government to discuss with Government in public matters of high importance which was all to the good. In the past three years, the number of Bills introduced in Council and 73 Bills had been passed.

First time the Ordinances concerning the industry of the factory, apprenticeship and workmen's compensation ordinances. There had been discussion of the difficult problem of minimum wages and a resolution had been passed concerning the working conditions of individual. Legislation affecting the mines was the next important. Considerable work had been done in European secondary education and the African education. The Government had received £1,000,000 for the purpose of mass literacy, even if this approach were modest would eventually cost the country something in the neighbourhood of £500,000 yearly.

Exaction of finance had been tackled courageously and the incidence of taxation was now on a fairly sound basis. Supplies were coming in smoothly and the thorny problems of price control had worked fairly satisfactorily. The important matter had been done to reach a solution. Miscellaneous Bills had dealt with forestry, agriculture, game, and another important subject discussed was that of the railways, about which Colonel Gore-Brown had felt anything but happy.

The part played by Council in the establishment of African regional councils had been creditable, and non-official members accepted the view that Africans would eventually sit in Council as representatives of their own people. In his view, hope for the future of Northern Rhodesia lay in genuine partnership between the races, recognizing that a common humanity underlies all human beings.

On behalf of the Governor and official members the Governor thanked the non-official members for all they had done.

Rhodesian Afrikaans League

The Afrikaans Vereniging van Suid Rhodesia formed under the Chairmanship of Mr. A. J. Cilliers, will combine their efforts and support during Parliamentary elections that political party deemed capable of governing the Colony to the best advantage of all sections of the community.

It affirms: (a) the fraternal attitude and co-operation with all neighbouring territories and in particular with the Union of South Africa, and subscribes to a policy of closer relationship politically with the Union when the time is opportune; (b) the elimination of racial prejudice, animosities, and co-operation with similar organizations; (c) a policy of justice to the Native Races, "of development natural to the Native races or apart from the development and education of the European races in Southern Africa"; (d) a drastic change in agriculture policy to rehabilitate the farmer and enable him to produce the world demand (without imports) of primary products necessary for the health and general welfare of the population as a whole; and (e) the encouragement of cordial relations between the populations of rural and urban areas.

Rhodes-Livingstone Institute

Dr. Max Gluckman, Director of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, Northern Rhodesia, has issued a report covering the years 1941-2-3, in which he states that the comparative and take in ideas, facts and arguments between scientists and administrators which results from the presence of resident sociologists is valuable to both parties. Thanks to the recent grant by the Colonial Development Fund of £5,800 annually for the next four years, the Institute will increase its staff by three social anthropologists and an economist. The report is an interesting record of good work done under obvious difficulties.

Kenya's Road Programme

(Despite wartime shortages of materials and labour, Kenya's road programme is expected to make considerable progress in 1944. The programme is the first ever planned which will enable the country to provide trunk roads of satisfactory standard.)

The main artery in Kenya is the road from Mombasa to Tanganyika border northwards through the centre of the Colony to Uganda. The section from Namanga on the Tanganyika border to Nakuru is practically finished. The road is now being extended towards much of the road is being built on an entirely new alignment, both economically and structurally. It is a great improvement on the old route, the distance north of the capital the road proceeds in the great Rift valley. The old road travelled at the side of a deep gully, down a steep slope. It was a narrow, rutted affair, full of corrugations and holes. The new road approaches the wall of the Rift by means of a series of embankments which give no hint of the dramatic scenery to come. The new highway will make an important advance in transport.

The road continues to Nakuru, roughly half-way between the Tanganyika and Uganda borders. As that is now in plentiful supply in the country, and a good many sections of the new road have already been surfaced and shown open to traffic, while others are now ready for completion. From Nakuru southwards the new road is as yet little more than a line on a map.

Much progress is also being made with new alignments and improved surfaces of other roads in the Colony. Italian prisoners of war, steeply skilled and semi-skilled labour in large numbers, are doing the road plans.

Colonial Economic Policy

The United States Government is spending in one year more money on the social development of Puerto Rico than Britain contemplates spending for similar purposes in the whole of her Colonial Empire, with a population 30 times greater than that of Puerto Rico, wrote Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood to *The Times* on Monday. He said that the four years British social policy had doubled and trebled the miner's wage bill in Rhodesia. But British purchasing policy appears to have been directed towards the acquisition of Colonial export crops at prices which do not compensate him for this very considerable increase in cost which he has had to bear.

We realize that British development and welfare schemes which are largely financed by British goods will ultimately have to be paid for by the taxpayers of the Colonies. We are therefore somewhat cautious in giving our unqualified blessing to some of the schemes devised by the Colonies, and economic experts sent from Britain to investigate probably we are justified in feeling that a small amount of financial aid conditional upon the adoption of higher wage standards and comprehensive social policies is no substitute for a definite commitment on Britain's part to her economic intentions towards the Colonies.

Hansard

One has just received the official reports of the proceedings of the Legislative Councils of Northern Rhodesia from May 10 to 27, of Uganda on May 25, and of Kenya from April 11 to 20.

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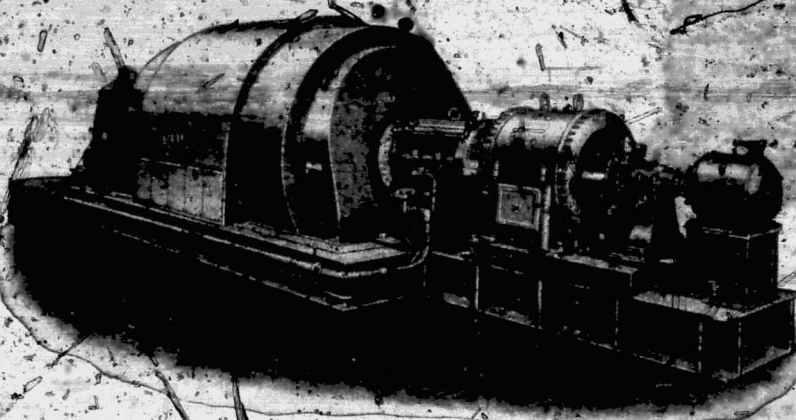
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News Items in Brief

The present annual yield from the forest is about 10,000 acres.

The Embu Native reserve of Kenya now possesses 60 spinning wheels.

Two African members are to be appointed to the Nairobi Municipal Council.

The wholesale price of strained honey is now 42s. per 25 kilograms free on rail in Tanganyika Territory.

A Parents' Association has been founded to encourage better teaching in European and Native schools.

The Belgian Congo expects to export 10,000 tons of rubber to South Africa this year. Last year's total was 10,000 tons.

The fat ration in Kenya has been increased by 2oz. weekly and now consists of 8 oz. of butter or lard or 16 oz. of edible oils.

Nairobi Rotarians have again sent a gift of sugar, tea and coffee to the Brighton Rotary Club, which will distribute it to children at Christmas.

The annual general meeting of the Joint East African Board, which was to have been held in London today, has been adjourned to September 27.

The number of Europeans employed in the Belgian Congo, including officials, is stated to have increased during the war from about 8,000 to 10,000.

Major H. S. Ward, Chairman of the Kenya Electors' Union, is touring the Colony to sound current opinion on problems which need to be settled in the near future.

Copper wire is now produced by engineering and electrical workshops recently established in Elisabethville, capital of the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo.

The British Parliamentary Delegation, accompanied by Sir John Waddington, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, visited Fort Jameson at the beginning of the year.

The Ministry of Supply has offered to purchase all cereals produced in East Africa during this year at 1s. 6d. per lb. f.o.b. for 5% rotenone food, with premiums for better qualities.

It has been officially stated that at the outbreak of war the Government of Southern Rhodesia had 100 tons of quinine in stock to meet the normal demand of the Colony for seven years.

The cost of living index for Southern Rhodesia as a whole, on the basis of an ordinary family budget (including full rent), was only 20.9% higher in May last than at the outbreak of the war.

Gatooma Town Council has decided to negotiate immediately with the Government of Southern Rhodesia for the transfer of Government heliostands in the town so that the Council may proceed with a housing scheme.

That Southern Rhodesia should join a United States of Southern Africa was proposed by the Hon. Thomas Boydell during a recent visit to the Colony. He was a member of the South African Parliament for 27 years, a Minister for five years and a senator for 10.

The latest "March of Time" film takes the viewpoint from the British Commonwealth. In spite of certain wrongs, the greatest organized system of freedom in the world. British correspondents who attended the Broadway preview were unanimous that the film is fair enough.

Since the outbreak of war Cable and Wireless, Ltd. have erected 29 new wireless installations in the Colonial Empire and one in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The company has cable and wireless stations in Mozambique, Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam, wireless stations in Nairobi and Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and cable stations in the Seychelles and Port Sudan.

Committee of the London Stock Exchange lowered the minimum price for Kenya Government 6% inscribed stock, 1946-50, to be reduced from 100 to 104 on August 15 when the stock went ex-dividend.

Masses Whiteley Laidlaw and Co., sole agents for Messrs. Whiteley in Kenya, reported a profit of £10,000, which is about £60,000 less than in 1942, but as the provision for taxation is £100,000, the net profit is only £9,000. It is proposed to pay three years arrears of dividend on the 6% preference shares, leaving dividends from the beginning of 1939 still outstanding. The 7% preference shares are in arrear since 1932.

Sudan Medical Service

A member of the Sudan Medical Service said in a recent broadcast to the Commonwealth that the country had 40 hospitals and dispensaries, with about 7,000 beds for its population of 2,000,000. Last year there were more than 100,000 in-patients, and more than 6,000,000 out-patient attendances, about one-third of the population.

Fort Jameson Record Tobacco Prices

The third and last of the Fort Jameson tobacco sales of this season began on August 20 and lasted three days. There are about 70 European growers in the Fort Jameson Northern Rhodesia, and it was expected that about £1,000,000 would be realized for this year's crop. Prior to the operation of the excess profits tax between 50% and 60% would have been profit to the growers. Last week's prices ranged from 25d. down to 2d. per lb. At the July sales, when the best quality bales were marketed, record prices were reached for Fort Jameson, bidding going as high as 78d. per lb., which was stated by local experts to be probably a world record price for Virginia flue-cured leaf.

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